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Koss Wins 1,500 Title With 2d World Record

Johann Olav Koss of Norway skated to his second world record Wednesday in as many races, becoming the first donble-gold medalist of these Olympics with a victory at 1,500 meters.

Koss, who broke his own world mark in Sunday's 5,000, bettered the record that Rintie Ritsma of the Netherlands set on the same ice six weeks ago. Ritsma, who came third in the 5.000, this time came in second; his teammate, Falko Zandstra, was third.

Italian Luger Breezes

Gerda Weissensteiner of Italy won the women's luge title. Having failed to get a medal by five-tenths of a second two years ago in Albertville, France, she broke the track record on her first run, then followed with three more breathtaking slides to beat Susi Erdmann of Germany easily. Andrea Tagwerker of Austria won the bronze.

Skiing's Bumpiest Road

Jean-Luc Brassard of Canada won the men's title in freestyle moguls skiing. Sergei Shoupletsov of Russia got the silver, with the dethroned champion. Edgar Grospiron of France, finishing

Stine Lise Hattestad of Norway took the women's gold, while Liz McIntyre of the United States came in second and Elizaveta Kojevnikova of Russia was third. The defending champion, Donna Weinbrecht of the United States, was a gold medal favorite, but finished only seventh.



Olympic report: Pages 17, 18 and 19 Tonya Harding arriving Wednesday at the Olympic accreditation center in Hamar. She will share practice ice with Nancy Kerrigan.

Harding Skates Off Thin Ice and Into Norway

By Jere Longman

New York Times Service
HAMAR, Norway — While on her way to
a speed-skating race, Gunn Karin Lovik
climbed atop a mound of snow on Wednesday, hoping to get a glimpse of Tonya Harding arriving at the Olympics, watching a made in America soap opera jump off the television right into her lap.

"R's like Dynasty for a gold medal," Lowik said with a laugh, referring to the U.S.

raphers and reporters, two dozen police offi- land. Oregon, to Seattle to Copenhagen. She signed an autograph for an Olympic worker

cers and a handful of pedestrians, who, under a dishwater sky, tried to shake out the early afternoon chill as they awaited the arrival of the last, most infamous U.S. Olympian.
"I feel for her, she came from a poor family," said Lise Lien, who walked down the

hill from her house to photograph Harding. "I want Nancy Kerrigan to win," said Nina Rehgland, who lives in the village of Hamar, where the figure strating competition is being held. Tonya is fake."

Harding landed in Oslo on Wednesday

was driven two hours north by Olympic officials to an accreditation center in Hamar. Photographers shoved each other for position and jousted verbally with policemen while awaiting her arrival. Finally, at 1:30 P.M., a blue Volvo pulled

up and out stepped Harding. She was escorted by Paul George, a Boston attorney who is figure skating's representative to the U.S. Olympic Committee, and by Larry Buendorf,

the USOC's chief of security. Inside the accreditation center, Harding, pion, asked for a cup of coffee.

ceived her credential and left within 15 min-Wearing her U.S. team jacket, she waved to the cameras and said: "I feel great. I'm ready.

Thanks for coming.

who had already obtained Kerrigan's, re-

She was then whisked off to the athletes' village through a delivery entrance.

On Thursday, Harding will participate in the most anticipated event of the 1994 Winter Olympics: practicing with Kerrigan, coming face-to-face with her for the first time since

See HARDING, Page 18

U.S. Adopts Strategy of Uncertainty to Press Japan

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The initiation of U.S. trade sanction procedures against Japan for protecting its cellular phone market has touched off a new wave of anxiety about a trade war — just the reaction Washington appears to be trying to generate to get Japan to return to

nining table on American terms. The announcement on Tuesday of the sanctions was recorded; to the administration's delight, by scores of journalists and television

networks from around the world. That attention fits what appears to be the U.S. strategy: to create as much uncertainty

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG - In a bid to stave off

the growing threat of ethnic violence during South Africa's first democratic election cam-

paign, the government and the African National Congress proposed a sweeping package of amendments Wednesday to the country's inter-

The concessions, designed to ture boycotting black and white separatist parties into the April

election, will strengthen the powers of regions

in the new South Africa. They also offer a

constitutional pledge to consider, though not

necessarily to accommodate, the aspirations of

Afrikaners, Zulus and any other ethnic bloc in

Nelson Mandela, president of the ANC, said

the country for their own ethnic state.

im constitution.

ngton Post Service

and anxiety in Japan as possible about Washington's next moves, in the hope that this will drive up the Japanese yen and press Tokyo to return to the negotiations on U.S. terms, before any more sauctions need be applied.

The uncertainty has already driven up the

NEWS ANALYSIS

value of the year against the dollar. That potentially makes all Japanese exports more expensive — which is the most operous sanction of all because it is the equivalent of a tariff on everything Japan sells in the United States. This, in turn, adds to recessionary pressures in the Japa-

he hoped the proposals would "remove all the

obstacles" to election participation by a group

But he also had a warning for any election

spoilers. We wish to issue a solemn reminder to those who think that they can use force to

disrupt the democratic process that the people of this country have both the capacity and the

will to use their power to defeat these at-

An hour after Mr. Mandela's offer, President Frederik W. de Kierk called a press conference

to explain that the package of proposals repre-

sented a belated ANC endorsement of a government compromise plan that had been placed

See BOYCOTT, Page 5

tempts," he said.

of white right extremists and black home

leaders known as the Freedom Alliance.

nese economy and eats away at some of the stimulus package the Japanese government announced last week.

The Clinton team would like to avoid a titfor-tat trade war with Japan. Such a conflict could sour economic relations, burt American consumers, complicate political cooperation with Tokyo on crucial issues such as Korea and Russia, and possibly undercut the government of Prime Minister Moribiro Hosokawa, whom ident Bill Clinton believes wants to overhaul and open Japan's economy over the long

The trick for Washington is to squeeze Japan into accepting the U.S. negotiating framework without doing irreparable damage to the relationship. Hence its current strategy, which might be called constructive uncertainty.

"I think that the administration has concluded, correctly, that time works in their favor because of the impact of the higher yen on the Japanese economy," said Robert D. Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International. That higher yen reduces the competitiveness of Japanese exports, boosts their imports and squeezes profits. Therefore, I think Washington can afford to wait, and let the yen do their

See TRADE, Page 5

Japan's trade surplus with the United States rises for the eighth straight month. Page 9.

Arms Turnover In Bosnia Is NATO Warns

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

NAPLES - NATO military officers responsible for planning possible air strikes around Sarajevo said Wednesday that United Nations troops were "not making much progress" in gaining control of weapons from Serbian forces and warned there would be no extension of the Sunday night bombing deadline for their re-

A North Atlantic Treaty Organization ultinatum issued after a mortar attack that killed 68 people in Sarajevo on Feb. 5 ordered tanks. artillery pieces, mortars, multiple rocket launchers, missiles and anti-aircraft weapons within a 20-kilometer (12-mile) zone around the

U.S. signals it would accept a compromise on Serbian guns. • UN still cannot tell who fired devastating Sarajevo mortar. Page 5.

city center to be placed under United Nations control or be moved beyond the limits.

Officers at the NATO command here said that planning was proceeding for air strikes to begin unless the Bosnian Serbian forces that have used the weapons to impose a siege on the Muslim population in Sarajevo complied with the demand

The number of Serbian weapons pulled out of the exclusion zone so far was not revealed. But allied officers said that the UN commander in Sarajevo, a British lieutenant general, Sir Michael Rose, had been hampered by not having enough troops on the ground to handle the hundreds of weapons if they were placed under his control.

General Rose has asked the UN to send him several thousand additional troops, but member states have responded coolly to the request. France and Britain together have more than 8,000 troops in the Balkans. The United States has said it would send ground forces into Bosnia only as part of an international peacekeep-

ing force after the warring parties stop fighting. "If they don't make progress, there's no ex-tension of the deadline," one officer said. tension of the deadline," one officer said. NATO set that for I A.M. Monday, Sarajevo time (midnight GMT) and authorized Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, the American naval officer who commands NATO forces in southern Europe, to launch air strikes if the UN asks him to

after that time. The targets could include not only isolated artillery pieces, tanks and mortars in the woods and hills around Sarajevo but also arms depots and bases used to support them, according to officers in Naples. The ultimatum also requires Bosnian government weapons within the zone to be put under UN control by the deadline. The air forces at Admiral Boorda's disposal now include about 150 attack aircraft from the United States, France, Britain and the Nether-

lands as well as support planes from Spain and The first attacks would probably be aimed at sites where Serbian anti-aircraft weapons were known to be, NATO combat support planes would also be available to provide air cover for General Rose's forces on the ground if the

Serbs retaliated against them for the air strikes. officials said. NATO officials in Naples and at the alliance's headquarters in Brussels minimized differences between General Rose and Admiral Boorda over what would constitute UN control weapons remaining within the zone

The two men conferred by telephone Wednesday morning, one officer said. They agreed that the UN must have the weapon, that it cannot be fired, and that those who turned it would have to fight to get it back."

Saudis Give Entire Order Sluggishat Best, For Planes to 2 U.S. Firms

Clinton-Led Pitch Shuts Airbus Out of \$6 Billion Deal for 50 Aircraft

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia said Wednesday that it would buy 50 commercial jets from the Boting Co. and McDonnell Doug-las Corp., giving U.S. manufacturers 100 per-cent of an order for replacing planes in the fleet of Saudia, the kingdom's airline.

The commitment, worth as much as \$6 billion, was announced by Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, in a White House news conference. underscoring the U.S. political weight thrown

President Bill Clinton said the deal was the culmination of a "sustained effort" by top government officials working closely with private

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown was less restrained, saying the government had broken the shackles on the role of government" in support of the foreign trade interests of U.S. manufacturers,

Mr. Brown added that there was intense competition in another trade arena - the \$4 billion upgrade of the Saudi telecommunication system currently up for grabs. He said he expected an announcement on the deal late next

In making the announcement. Prince Bandar called the United States "the only superpower in the world," adding that it was "not a tough decision to buy American products, because American products are superior."

The forum for the announcement struck a chord with Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, which has been accused by the United States of benefiting from unfair government subsidies.

"It's an unprecedented way to announce an airplane deal," said David Venz, an Airbus spokesman. "It ought to put the slam-dunk on any charges of unfair government support for Airbus. When you've got the most powerful people in the U.S. government out there, it's hard to compete against that."

Saudi Arabia initially indicated interest in buying 60 to 65 aircraft, so Wednesday's an-nouncement of plans to buy 50 left open the possibility that the kingdom may enlarge its fleet later. That could leave an opening for Airbus, industry analysts said.

The commitment buttresses Boeing's position as the world's premier manufacturer of commercial aircraft and gives McDonnell Douglas's Douglas Aircraft Division a new lease on life. Boeing has just over 60 percent of the world market. Airbus just under 30 percent and Douglas about 10 percent.

All three manufacturers saw declines in their backlog of orders last year.

Government officials and top executives from Boeing and McDonnell Douglas said hundreds of high-paying jobs at major aircraft manufacturers were riding on the Saudi deci-The government has been particularly con-

cerued about the future of Douglas Aircraft, which is based in Long Beach, California, an area important both economically and politi-

The deal also should jet engine manufacturers such as United Technologies Inc.'s Pratt & Whitney division and General Electric Co. Chairman Frank Shrontz of Boeine and Chairman John McDonnell of McDonnell Douglas praised the Saudi decision in brief

remarks after Prince Bandar's announcement. [Tome Williams, a McDonnell Douglas spokesman, said it remained to be seen precisely how many jobs the deal might generate, but he agreed it was a real economic boost for the industry, Reuters reported.

"The news is a great shot in the arm for us since it will increase the firm order backlog of commercial aircraft and helps us through this time of very low aircraft buys in the United States and keeps a momentum going that Mc-Donnell has had in the past year," Mr. Williams said. "It certainly is just a tremendous stabilizer for the aerospace industry."] Vice President Al Gore, who already was on

the West Coast, attended hastily arranged meetings with workers at Douglas Aircraft and at Boeing's main manufacturing facilities in

Industry sources said the Saudis want to retire older Boeing 737s. Lockheed L-1011s and Boeing 747s from Saudia's fleet. This opens the way for the purchase of small, medium-sized and larger planes.

McDonnell Douglas MD-90, a new 150-seat plane, is believed to have the inside track to replace the smaller planes and the Boeing 747-

400 the edge for replacing larger aircraft.

There is a question mark in the middle range, where the McDonnell Douglas MD-11, the

Boeing 767 and the Boeing 777, another new plane, are in the running.

Elderly residents of Sarajevo lining up on Wednesday for a meal of soup, bread and cocoa cooked by Red Cross workers at an aid center.

Galilee region of northern Israel since the Israeli Army's offensive in South Lebanon in July, lanuched in retaliation for rocket JERUSALEM (AFP) — A Katyusha rocket fired from South Lebanon exploded in northern Israel on Wednesday, damaging a building, but there were no casualties, strikes. Preliminary investigations indicated the rocket was fired by Palestinian elecorrespondents in the region reported. It was the first such rocket attack on the ments," the sources said.

Kiosk

Katyusha Rocket Hits Northern Israel

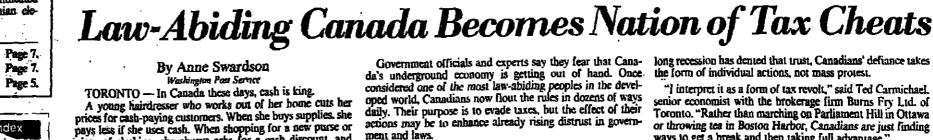
De Klerk and Mandela Offer

Key Concessions to Separatists

Health/Science

Book Review The AIDS epidemic has passed its peak in Bridge San Francisco, city officials say. Page 8. Crossword Bohrain ...0.

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TORONTO - In Canada these days, cash is king. A young hairdresser who works out of her home cuts her prices for cash-paying customers. When she buys supplies, she pays less if she uses cash. When shopping for a new purse or piece of clothing, she always asks for a cash discount, and nearly always gets it. Even her accountant gets paid in cash. The hairdresser's mother redid her kitchen recently and paid the contractor in cash. He charged half the set price. The mother buys all her cigarettes and liquor from friends or

By Anne Swardson

Washington Post Service

friends of friends; the goods are smuggled in from the United Nextless to say, the Canadian government collects no taxes. on any of these transactions, depriving it of an estimated [1] hillion ('anadian dollars (\$15 billion) a year in revenue.

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Government officials and experts say they fear that Canada's underground economy is getting out of hand. Once considered one of the most law-abiding peoples in the developed world, Canadians now flout the rules in dozens of ways daily. Their purpose is to evade taxes, but the effect of their actions may be to enhance already rising distrust in government and laws.

"The underground economy is not all smugglers," Finance Minister Paul Martin said after taking office in November. "It is hundreds of thousands of otherwise honest people who have withdrawn their consent to be governed, who have lost faith in government."

To say that Canadians have lost faith in government is to say the nation has lost some of its essential character. Canada long has relied on government to settle the West, to mediate disputes, to provide for the general welfare. Even now that a

long recession has denied that trust, Canadians' defiance takes

the form of individual actions, not mass protest. "I interpret it as a form of tax revolt," said Ted Carmichael.

senior economist with the brokerage firm Burns Fry Ltd. of Toronto. "Rather than marching on Parliament Hill in Ottawa or throwing tea in Boston Harbor, Canadians are just finding ways to get a break and then taking full advantage." Canada's new Liberal Party government has promised to

crack down on illegal economic activities. The revenue minister, David Anderson, said that "Canadians are just finding ways to get a break and then taking full advantage. He wants to put miscreants - especially lawyers, accoun-

tants and other professionals - in jail. With Canada's budget deficit proportionally one of the largest among industrial

See CANADA, Page 5

Laurent Rebours/The Associated Press

Accord With Israel or Not, Arafat Is a Man of Sorrows

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

TUNIS — Yasser Arafat, who is plagued by enemies who have vowed to gun him down, by a financial crisis so severe he can no longer pay salaries and by difficulties in the negotiations with Israel, says he is struggling now to keep his rancorous movement from disintegrating even before it takes control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The Israeli government is not in a hurry to imple-

ment this agreement," he said, "but this is a dangerous policy that could backfire."

The 64-year-old guerrilla leader, his eyes watery and red with fatigue, said he had lurched from one disappointment to the next since signing the accord with Prime Minister Yiuzhak Rabin in Washington in Sep-tember. The agreement should have led to Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho by Dec.

13. but the withdrawal is still being negotiated.

Mr. Arafat spoke about his difficulties as he sat, well after midnight, in his office in Tunis, slumped forward in a gray swivel chair. Most of Tunis, where he has his headquarters on a quiet, tree-lined street that is

heavily guarded, had gone to bed.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman pinned much of the blame for the delay on what he called American passivity.

he said. "We asked them not to leave us alone with the tion, security and the liaison bureaus Israelis. But the Americans have not intervened to make sure that what was signed in Washington, under the auspices of President Clinton, is implemented."

Mr. Arafat, a pistol strapped to his right hip and a compact black machine gun tucked behind his desk, said Prime Minister Rabin was correct when he cautioned that negotiations were at least a month away from being concluded. To make his point, he leafed through the papers on his desk until he found the Cairo Document. He and Foreign Minister Simon Peres of Israel signed the document on Feb. 9, and it was heralded as a breakthrough. But, in his first public ments on it, the Palestinian leader could see only

"The size of the security force and the police force are still one of the problems which have not been settled," he said. "The size of the Jericho area has not been settled. We have not determined the size of the security zones around the Jewish settlements or the differences between the bridges that cross the Jordan River and the border crossing with Egypt at Rafa.

"The Israelis want to control a depth of two to three kilometers along the Jordan River for the interim self-

But what seemed to bother Mr. Arafat most was not

not only by dissension but also by a serious lack of money. The hundreds of millions of dollars the PLO chief once lavishly spent to cement alliances, run Palestinian missions in most European and Arab capitals, and keep dissidents mollified have dried up.

The financial crisis was triggered when the Gulf states ended their huge contributions to the PLO because of Mr. Arafat's sympathy for Iraq during the

best-endowed guerrilla movements, says he now has to plead for money. He said that Saudi Arabia, after a recent reconciliation, had promised \$100 million, but that none of it had yet arrived. Western donors also promised hundreds of millions of dollars once the self-rule begins. But for now the PLO is broke.

"If I could just get \$50 million it would solve so many of my problems," he said. Mr. Arafat, who has been criticized by many Pales-

"We asked the Americans to play a positive role," rule. There are problems concerning the administra-timans, even within his own movement, for being too autocratic, paused several times to address the loss of his chief lieutenants, such as Khalil Wazir, known as the struggle to reach an agreement with the Israelis. Abu Jihad, and Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad. but the struggle to keep the Palestinians from tearing themselves apart in internecine warfare.

He said his organization was in trouble, wracked was murdered in 1991 by gummen believed to be in the said his organization was in trouble. service of the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal.

> The deaths of many of his contemporaries have left Mr. Arafat isolated and have placed greater burdens on him, his aides said. Only two or three original founders of the movement remain alive.

> "I could hold a quorum of my executive committee in Heaven," he said. "There are so many we have lost. martyrs so far.

The threat of assassination is never far from the Mr. Arafat, who once oversaw one of the world's minds of members of his security detail, who hovered in the room and stood outside the door of his office, which is filled with huge color pictures of Jerusalem.

Black-uniformed troops, under the glare of floodlights, patrolled the streets in front of the modest stucco house where Mr. Arafat lives and works. The street was barricaded at each end.

"What we fear most is not these dissident groups," said one senior official, "but some crazy Palestinian

WORLD BRIEFS

Swiss to Appeal Release of 2 Iranians
2URICH (Reuters) — Switzerland said Wednesday it would appeal to
a French court over France's decision to send home two Iranians wanted by Bern on suspicion of murder.

Switzerland sought the two men in connection with the 1990 murder in Geneva of an Iranian dissident, Kazem Rajavi, brother of Massoud Rajavi, who heads Iran's Iraqi-based Mujahidin Khalq guerrilla move-The two, whose extradition to Switzerland had been authorized by a

French court, were released from prison in France and flown to Iran in December. "The Federal Council has decided to appeal to the Conseil Processing the Conseil Council has decided to appeal to the Conseil Council has decided to the Conseil Council has decided to appeal to the Council has decided to appeal to the Council has decided d'Etat, the highest administrative court in France," the government said. "The explanation given by France for their decision in this matter is in the government's view unsatisfactory and the reasons given both insufficient and tardy. France invoked national interest to withhold any explanation

U.K.'s Tunnel-Terrorist Penalties

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain announced Wednesday that life prison sentences are in store for anyone who attacks or tries to

disrupt the new Channel Tunnel. Transport Minister Roger Freeman told Parliament that the government wanted to make the tunnel, due to open in May, at least as secure as a British airport. Parliament approved the Channel Tunnel security measure, introducing life sentences for hijacking.

seizing control of the tunnel, destroying or damaging trains or the tunnel itself, and endangering tunnel safety by making threats.

An opposition Labor Party transportation spokesman. Frank Dobson, said many people feared that the tunnel would be a prime target for guerrillas, in particular the Irish Republican Army.

Rebels Held After Fighting in Haiti

MIAMI (Reuters) - Haitian soldiers arrested a dozen people and burned several homes after fighting between troops and what they believed to be a group of armed rebels, a Miami newspaper reported

The skirmish between soldiers and the apparent rebels who support the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, occurred Feb. 3 in mountains outside the provincial town of Les Cayes, according to sources interviewed by the Miami Herald. The clash would be the first sign of armed opposition since a military coup deposed Father Aristide in 1991.

The incident began when an army unit in the mountains came upon an apparent group of armed rebels hiding in a cave, according to several soldiers, a government official and a peasant interviewed by the newspaper. The rebels opened fire on the soldiers and escaped. There were no injuries. Soldiers later arrested and beat a dozen people, then set fire to at least eight homes of suspected collaborators in a nearby village, the newspaper said.

Correction

In an article on the CSS Alabama in Wednesday's editions, the date of the ship's sinking was mistyped. The battle occurred in 1864.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Southwest Air Is Top U.S. Performer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southwest Airlines was the top on-time performer last year of U.S. airlines. Final Transportation Department ligures for 1993 show that Southwest completed 89.7 percent of flights on time, which is defined as within 15 minutes of the scheduled arrival time. Northwest finished in second place at 85.9 percent, closely followed by America West's 85.5 percent performance. Others ranked were Alaska.

Airlines 84.4 percent on time: U.S. in 82.9 percent TWA 82.6 percents.

Airlines, 84.4 percent on time; USAir. 82.9 percent; TWA, 82.6 percent; American, 80.8 percent; Continental, 79.0 percent, United, 78.5 percent. and Delta, 76.7 percent.

The renewal of beach quality standards in Europe was urged Wednesday by the European Commission, despite pressure from Britain to relax laws on water purity. Experts acknowledged that Brussels was wrangling with London over the standard of water at about six swimming zones but said there was no reason to soften the rules.

Americans were warned against traveling to Angola because of the civil war. Travel within Angola is extremely unsafe because of the presence of armed troops, roadside bandits and unexploded land mines," a travel BONN — Support for Germa-ny's opposition Social Democrats warning by the State Department said. It also prohi-from traveling by road outside the capital, Luanda. warning by the State Department said. It also prohibits U.S. personnel

A Moroccan federation of unions plans a 24-hour strike Feb. 25 over the government's refusal to take part in talks. A similar strike in December 1990 caused riots in several cities in which at least 43 people were killed.

Athens Curtails Macedonia Trade

By Paul Anastasi New York Times Service ATHENS - Prime Minister An-

dreas Papandreou announced Wednesday that he was banning international commercial transactions conducted through Greece with the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, with the exception of food and medical supplies. Mr. Papandreou was reacting

angrily to what he described as Western encouragement of Macedonia's refusal to make concessions in a dispute over the republic's name and related issues. He also announced the closure of

Greece's consulate in Skopje, the young republic's capital.
"The Greek government has decided to suspend the activities of its consulate in Skopje and the suspension of goods to and from Skopje through the port of Salonica, excepting those that are absolutely

necessary for humanitarian reasons, such as food and medicines. he said. The decision is likely to cause considerable hardship for the land-locked republic, which receives 85

raw materials through Greece.

United Kingdom

of the republic last week by the United States and Australia and against the growing support expressed by member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union.

Greece currently holds the sixmonth EU rotating presidency, so its move was certain to cause inction with its partners in the 12-member trade bloc. Six EU members have already extended diplomatic recognition to "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia," as the country was temporarily named when it was admitted to the UN General Assembly in April.

Greece has complained that its Western partners were not showing any solidarity with Athens's positions, and that they had to be re-minded that Macedonia's economsurvival depended largely on its neighbor.

"Since being admitted to the United Nations in April last year. Skopjian intransigence has wors-ened," Mr. Papandreou said. "They have shown no moderation percent of its fuel and most of its or willingness to compromise. They approved a constitution with ex-The Greek move, apart from pansionist contents and have putting pressure on Skopje, was adopted Greek symbols previously also a reaction against recognition unknown to them."

West Keeps Heat On North Koreans 2 Suspect Plants Remain In Contention Despite Accord

VIENNA - The International Atomic Energy Agency said Wednesday that the new agreement with North Korea was only a first step in checking nuclear plants there and that the agency would not abandon efforts to visit two suspect atomic sites.

U.S. Officer **Cites Rising** Risk of War

PRINCETON, New Jersey -The possibility of Russian expansionism or North Korean nuclear aggression could soon ignite the next major global conflict, according to the deputy commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific.

"Korea is a tinderbox, I believe that the window of danger will continue to increase over the next two said Lieutenant General Harold Fields in a speech at Princeton University.

'ill i were president. I would ad vocate telling North Korea II you ever use nuclear weapons, you will cease to remain as an organized country or nation." General Fields said.

The best way to neutralize North Korea's nuclear capability is not surgical strikes or embargoes, but isolation from the international community and the threat of massive retaliation in the event of a nuclear strike, he said Tuesday, adding that the danger on the pen-insula was heightened by the promise of President Kim II Sung of North Korea to reunite Korea by

General Fields also expressed concern that the Pacific Rim region could face destabilization if Russian extreme nationalist, Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, gained control in Moscow.

We should take him seriously," the general said. "People of that ilk have a disturbing history of saying something that we all think is outrageous and then doing exactly that. He renunds me of a man in Germany in the 1430s."

VILLEFRANCHE - DE -ROUERGUE France — Cardinal François Marty, 89, the former

archbishop of Paris, was killed

Wednesday when a passenger train

tracks in his Citroen 2 CV, a flimsy

model no longer in production, when the barner arms came down

as the train approached, rescue

workers said. The collision

knocked and dragged the car about

100 meters. None of the 200 train

the wheel on the way to visit his

sister for lunch. It was unclear

Cardinal Marty was alone and at

passengers was injured.

had been taken ill.

The churchman was on the

struck his car.

are not in the country vet." a spokesman said. "The inspectors will report back on whether there is any evidence that nuclear material has been diverted in the past year." The spokesman said inspectors were ready to fly to Pyongyang as soon as visas were issued. They

could leave as soon as Sunday. He said it could take dozens of inspection visits before the International Atomic Energy Agency could assure the international community that North Korea is complying fully with nuclear safe-guards agreements. The United States and other

Western nations have grown suspicious about two sites at Yongbyon. where North Korea is suspected of hiding materials to develop a nucle-

As for the two suspect plants, the spokesman said: "We touched on that during our talks with the North Koreans and we simply said we would hope to come back to the subject at a future round of consul-Progress on fuller inspections.

and ultimately on gaining access to Yonghyon plants, may be linked to the successful outcome of talks between Pyongyang and Washington. stalemate with the atomic energy agency, the UN's nuclear watchdog, on Tuesday by agreeing to let

inspectors visit seven declared nu-But the deal, welcomed by the United States, South Korea and Japan, made no reference to the

two suspected sites. "We are not going to give up on that issue and neither are the Americans," a senior atomic ageney official said. "That is a key element to really filling out our knowledge of what is going on."

Queen Elizabeth Plans State Visit to Russia

MOSCOW - Queen Elizabeth Il is to pay a state visit to Russia this year. British officials said

It will be the first time a reigning British monarch has been to Russia 1917. No date for the visit was

The accident occurred near this

town 600 kilometers (375 miles)

southwest of Paris, where he lived

at a Dominican convent since retir-

ing in 1981 after 12 years. Another

fered to him by the priests of Paris

Often compared to Pope John XXIII for his humble background

and simplicity, Cardinal Marty em-

phasized throughout his career the need to involve the community in

the church and to win back disaf-

During the Vatican II Council in

the 1960s, which greatly reformed

feeted rural and urban workers.

The car he was driving was of-

sister is a nun there.

when he retired.



ON THE MOVE IN KABUL -- Civilians taking advantage of a brief full in fighting Wednesday to flee front-line areas of Kabul for safer districts of the capital. Although a cease-fire has been declared, dozens of rockets but the city Wednesday, killing 13.

2 in Zhirinovsky Party **Quit, Citing Ideology**

nationalist party quit its parlia-mentary faction Wednesday, citing

One of the defectors, Viktor Kobelev, accused Mr. Zhirinovsky of alienating Russia's allies and usurping power in the Liberal Democratic Party, which got the most votes in the December parlia-

mentary elections. The defections mark the emergence of a rift between Mr. Zhirinovsky and moderate members of the party who are opposed to his extreme nationalism and his heavyhanded approach to Russia's prob-

Late last year, Andrei Zavidia. who was Mr. Zhirinovsky's running mate in the 1991 presidential since the Bolshevik Reevolution in elections and who helped finance

cil's important Commission on the

Life and Ministry of Priests. He

also served on the Nonhelievers

Secretariat and Commission to Re-

Christopher Lasch, Wrote

Yest York Tones Service

thor of "The Culture of Narcissism." "The Minimal Self" and

other books on modern culture.

died Monday in Phttsford, New

Christopher Lasch, 61, the au-

'Culture of Narcissism'

Cardinal François Marty, 89, Dies in Train Crash

vise Canon Law.

charged him with a report on teach. Lusch offered a leftist analysis of speech.

Zhirinovsky's "fascist views" or attempts to "impose dictatorship"

Mr. Kobelev and an associate. Alexander Pronin, appeared to be deserting Mr. Zhirinovsky on simi-

"We are quitting for purely ideo-logical reasons," said Mr. Kobeley, the organizer of Mr. Zhirinovsky's campaign in the December elections and the No. 2 man in the

"I oppose the policy our leader stick by the platform that gained us

In the elections, Russia's voters cast more ballots for Mr. Zhirinovsky's party than for any other group. But the vote was largely seen more as a protest against the eco-N. Yeltsin than as an endorsement

on American politics, social ar-

As a counterpoise to the alien-

ation and despair he saw as perva-sive in American life, he proposed

community, family and self-disci-

pline. "The Culture of Narcissism

was his best-known work. It was on

the best-seller list for seven weeks

in 1979. In it he described postwar

America as a society of dangerous-

President Jimmy Carter asked

ly self-absorbed individuals.

personal psychology.

U.K. Motorist Gets Road Kill

LONDON — A British mo-torist, prosecuted under the Game Act of 1831 for killing a pheasant by running over it on a Sunday, has escaped a fine

because cars did not exist when the act was passed. A court at Lymington in the south dismissed the case against Jason Cooper, 19, who allegedly picked up the bird after deliberately swerving to

kill it. the Daily Telegraph reported Wednesday. The act makes it an offense "to use any dog, gun, net or other engine or instrument for the purpose of killing or taking any game on Sunday or Christmas Day."

The court agreed with Mr. Cooper's lawyer, who said: "Items covered in a law have to be in common parlance on the day after it is passed. Clearly, Ford Escorts could not be included."

books on World War II who had

been the editor of The Saturday

Evening Post and a war correspon-

dent, died Sunday in Washington

Pietro Belluschi, 94. a modernist

architect whose career began with a

series of elegeant structures in the Pacific Northwest and went on to

include skyscrapers such as the Pan

Am Building in New York City and the Bank of America in San Fran-

cisco, died Monday in Portland,

of emphysema.

day in Cincinnati.

00-42-000002

MOSCOW — Two top members of Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky's ultrawithin the party.

deological differences with their

has pursued over the past few months," he said. "We ought to nearly 12.5 million votes.

his campaigns, also broke away. N. Yeltsin than as a saying he did not agree with Mr. of Mr. Zhirinovsky.

ing the Gospel in a way acceptable industrial capitalism and its effects

to the working class.

On American politics, social arrangements, modes of thought and

In his books and essays. Mr. known as the "national malaise"

Opposition Party **Gains Support in** German Survey

has risen above 40 percent in an opinion poll while extremist groups are losing ground, the Allensbach polling institute reports.

The poll, published Wednesday in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei-tung, showed support for the Social Democrats at 40.9 percent against 35.1 percent for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats. The number of people who said they would vote for the far-right

Republicans dropped to 2.7 percent in January from 4.6 percent is December, and support for East Germany's former communists fell to 3.4 percent from 5.3 percent. "The trend in favor of small par-

ties and protest groupings is bro-ken for the moment," aspokesman for the Allensbach Institute said. Germany will hold a general election Oct. 16.

MUNICH — The mayor of the Bavarian city of Dachau has banned Mickey Mouse and other

made public Wednesday.

"Why in the world do Bavarian and German fairground entertainers find it necessary to decorate their worthy and highly valued businesses with these stupid and tasteless decorations and names? Mayor Lorenz Reitmeier asked in

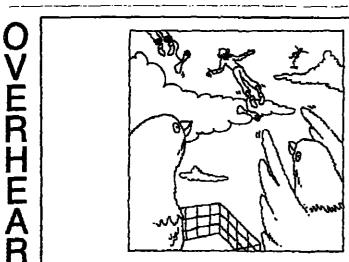
Robert Bloom, 85, a composer him for advice on a speech, deliv-ered in July 1979, on the nation's Philadelphia Orchestra, the Roch-"crisis of confidence." It became ester Philharmonic and the NBC Orchestra in New York, died Sun-

Dachau to Ban Mickey Mouse

American emblems from fairgrounds, he announced in a letter to the Bavarian showmen's society

the letter.

Dachau, the site of a Nazi concentration camp, will no longer tolerate fairground rides bearing such "idiotic" slogans and designs, Mr.



whether the vehicle stalled, or if he church practice, Pope John XXIII

Edna and Horace, unaware of advanced telecommunications, put their trust in carrier persons.

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THE AMERICAS / A PARTING SHOT

Ex-Aide Assails White House Approach on Crime Bill

By David Johnston

WASHINGTON — One day after stepping down as second in command at the Justice Department, for violent offenders was a waste of effort and displicitly B. Heymann attacked several cornerstone provisions of a multibillion-dollar crime bill that has many low-level drug offenders as almost useless in determine crime. New York Times Service emerged as the Clinton administration's main legislative vehicle to crack down on come and violence.

to crime legislation, said that highly popular proposals like the "three strikes and you're out" measure, which would lock up repeat offenders for life without parole, senior criminal justice policymakers. were largely empty solutions that would have a negligible effect on crime

Mr. Heymann, who left the Justice Department

Health Care Critics

She Denies Claims That Plan

Would Result in Less Choice

man, David Wilhelm

bell of South Carolina.

tion from Governor Carroll Camp-

Mrs. Clinton used two speeches

in Washington — to the American Legion and to the Group Health

Association of America — to answer many of the charges that have been directed at the plan.

She brushed aside the notion

that President Bill Clinton was pro-

posing a "government takeover" of health care — "That is not the

president's plan at all," she de-clared. She also denied the charge

that the plan would diminish peo-ple's choices in health care.

ing campaign by the Health Insur-ance Association of America. Chip

Kahn, executive vice president of

the group, said the administration appeared to "prefer shooting the

messenger rather than discussing the issues."

Clinton declared that the presi-

At both events Tuesday, Mrs.

By Robin Toner New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — After two

weeks of bad political news about

the administration's proposed health plan, Hillary Rodham Clin-

ton launched a counterattack; with the insurance industry taking most

At the same time, the Christian Coalition announced that it was beginning a \$1.4 million campaign

to build grass-roots opposition to

the Clinton plan among conserva-

Ralph Reed, the group's execu-

Senior Citizens

Put Health Plan

At Arm's Length

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON -- No health care bill can become law without

the approval of the nation's 36 mil-

lion senior citizens. In courting their support for his plan, President

Bill Clinton gave the elderly input

and accommodation that other in-

terest groups could only dream of — including a promise of \$26 bil-lion a year in new drug and long-

jority of seniors recently polled think major change is needed, but

more than half oppose the Clinton plan or did not know whether to

support it, according to a survey

last month for the American Asso-

About 54 percent of people 65 and older were worned that the

plan would mean more government

bureaucracy, 50 percent thought it

may mean higher costs, and 52 per-

cent were concerned that it would

were the most supportive," said John Rother, the organization's chief lobbyist and link to the White

House. "Today we are picking up a

Away From Politics

• A man whose golden retriever died after being kept too long in the steamy cargo hold of an American Airlines plane cannot sue the airline for anguish and loss of companionship, a Circuit Court judge has ruled. However, the case has not been dismissed entirely because

the dog's owner, Andrew Ghuckman, might be eligible for restitution under lost baggage rules. American Airlines had offered to pay the standard lost baggage rate — \$1,250 — as a settlement.

Americans generate more than twice as much garbage per capita as Europeans and recycle far less. The United States produces 1,584

pounds (717 kilograms) of trash per person annually, according to the European Umon statistics agency. Japan produces 902 pounds and the European Union 660 pounds.

• Girls are discriminated against in the method of awarding National Merit Scholarships, according to a federal civil rights complaint filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Center for

Fair and Open Testing. They ask for a change in the selection method, now based on scores in the Preliminary Scholastic Assess-

ment Test. Boys score higher on such standardized tests, but girls get better grades in high school and college. Thus, the plaintiffs argue, the method is not a good indicator of girls' college performance.

Winter has been no backache for chiropractors, who have seen their business boom with patients who slipped on the ice or shoveled their

• In the World Trade Center bombing case, the prosecutor asked that the jury find the four defendants guilty of elaborately plotting to "send a terrorist message to the United States."

"When we started out, seniors

lead to a lower quality of care.

ciation of Retired Persons.

term care benefits.

of the fire.

police officers over the next five years was not likely to last beyond that period. He also said that a measure to build regional prisons

His critique on Tuesday represented a parting shot Mr. Heymann, who headed the Justice Departant the administration and Congress from a lawyer and mem's effort to produce an administration approach professor regarded in law-enforcement circles as an expert on violent crime and who, until this week, operated as one of the Clinton administration's most

"It's been too easy to pretend that we're going to solve the problem of crime with a set of remedies that look good for about the first 15 seconds and look because of disagreements with Attorney General Janet worse as you get to the half-minute," the former Reno over management style, predicted that a plan to deputy attorney general said in an hourlong discussion provide grants to cities and states to hire 100,000 with reporters.

Mr. Heymann would not discuss how ardently he had pressed his views within the administration or whether his disagreements over anti-crime legislation had provoked conflicts that had led to his departure. When Ms. Reno announced Mr. Heymann's resig-drugs and who doesn't get off the nation, they both attributed the decision to their lack a big dent in our drug market."

f chemistry rather than as a result of a policy dispute. Other officials at the department said Mr. Heymann and Ms. Reno were largely in agreement on crime issues, although they sometimes disagreed on what issues should be emphasized, and said Ms. Reno was critical when she believed that Mr. Heymann had not acted quickly enough to advance issues that she regarded as urgent, but that he found peripheral.

Mr. Heymann has long been associated with an approach that looks toward underlying factors and the opact of laws on criminal behavior as distinguished from advocates of harsher measures on policing, prosecuting and sentencing offenders.

For example, to combat crime related to drugs, he said he layored offering treatment to anybody who wanted it. On the other hand, he said: "We ought to lock up anybody we have in our custody who's on drugs and who doesn't get off them. That would make

Mr. Heymann said Tuesday the "three strikes" measure would potentially waste a great deal of government money. He said it would obligate the government to spend \$600,000 to \$700,000 for each prisoner over the years of their incarceration after the age of 50. when studies show many criminal careers slow to a

Mr. Heymann's views are strikingly at odds with the prevailing views on crime as articulated by President Bill Clinton, whose muscular speeches on the topic have lately seemed to force Ms. Reno to back away from the crime-prevention themes that once dominat-

WASHINGTON - No one is going to accuse President Bill

عكذامن الأصل

For Clinton, No Steady Doctor — Yet

Clinton of not practicing what he preaches on health care.

Critics attack the health plan for not giving people the ability to choose their own doctors. And it seems Mr. Clinton does not have a personal doctor here, breaking a long-standing tradition of presi-dents picking an official doctor for their tenures, most often from private practice or from the White House medical unit, which is

staffed by a team of doctors from the army, navy and air force. Jimmy Carter, for example, kept for his full term the White House physician—drawn from the White House pool—who was also used by Gerald R. Ford. Ronald Reagan brought in his own physicians from private practice, and George Bush brought in his friend Burton J. Lee 3d to serve as his doctor throughout his term.

Mr. Clinton dismissed Dr. Lee almost upon arrival after a tiff over an allergy shot. The president then used the office's chief doctor, Robert L. Ramsey, who recently returned to Walter Reed Army Hospital, and he now uses the new chief doctor, Connie Mariano.

who is from the navy.

Mr. Clinton is said to be happy with Dr. Mariano, although he might yet bring in someone, the White House said.

(WP)

Gore as Emissary to Woo Labor's Chiefs

WASHINGTON — The White House, stepping up its efforts to reach a reconciliation with organized labor in the wake of the North American Free Trade Agreement, will send Vice President Al Gore to Florida next week to talk with leaders of the AFL-CIO about favors the administration might do for them:

The decision to send the vice president to the midwinter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council is the latest in a series of White House steps to cool tempers since the light over the North American Free Trade Agreement turned into a bitter feud between President

Bill Clinton and labor last autumn. The administration is courting labor to assure full union support in the legislative fight over national health care reform. The White House has said it cannot win passage of health care reform without

The last time a vice president met with the union leaders at their midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Florida, was 1982, when George

Bush made the trip as a peace gesture by the Reagan administration.

A White House official said the administration was "anxious to do anything we can" to heal the rift with labor. The official called Mr. Gore's visit "an important signal."

Admirais' Regatta for Navy Job May Be Short

WASHINGTON - The announcement that Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d will take early retirement in April as the navy's top officer generated a very short race to succeed him. There were reports Tuesday that Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, last seen sleepless in Naples updating NATO's bombing plans for the Balkans, was Defense Secretary William J. Perry's choice, edging out Admiral Paul David Miller of the U.S. Atlantic Command and Admiral Charles Larson of the U.S. Pacific Command.

Admiral Boorda has the best personal story, the kind this administration loves: He enlisted from a Chicago blue-collar family and rose from seaman to four-star admiral. He also has a strong relationship with General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint

President at Bat Against Anti-Gay Measures

WASHINGTON - President Clinton has come to the support of homosexual rights groups with a letter strongly opposing anti-gay ballot initiatives in states across the country.

"Those who would legalize discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or any other grounds are gravely mistaken about the values that make our nation strong." Mr. Clinton said in a letter to the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund. "The essential right to equality must not be denied by a ballot initiative or otherwise."

The letter was dated Monday and —with the blessing of the White House — was released Tuesday by the group, a political action committee that supports openly gay candidates.

At the start of his administration, Mr. Clinton found himself

embroiled in controversy over his campaign pledge to lift the ban on

homosexuals in the military.

After that difficult beginning, the White House made an effort to recast Mr. Clinton's image in less liberal terms. But with his unequivocal letter to the victory fund, the president has placed himself squarely in opposition to a major conservative religious drive to promote such ballot measures.

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton in a speech to police officers in Ohio, referring to the crime bill: "If Congress will pass this bill soon I will respond by cutting through red tape ... so that within a year 20,000 new police officers are hired and start the training that they need to make

Peninsula's rooftop pool

Mrs. Clinton Targets tive director, declared Tuesday that the Clinton plan would replace the finest health care system in the world with a bureaucratic, Byzantine, European-style syndicalist nightmare that has no precursor in the American experience." And, on a particularly fractious day in the health care struggle, the Republican National Committee chairman, Haley Barbour, demanded an apology from the Dem-ocratic National Committee chair-Mr. Barbour contends that a new Democratic television commercial, which accuses the Republican Party of denying the existence of a health care crisis, twisted a quota-

Hillary Clinton trying to get her message on health care reform across to a meeting of the Group Health Association in Washington.

Special Jury Sought in Whitewater Case

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas - The special prosecutor in the Whitewater investigation asked a federal judge Wednesday to empanel a grand jury to look exclusively into the real estate investment by President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.
Robert B. Fiske Jr. met with a U.S. district

"The only choice we're trying to Yet seniors have not turned out take away is from those insurance to be the cheerleaders for the plan companies that are funding that at that the White House had hoped so they can no longer choose to for and desperately needs. The macourt judge, Stephen Reasoner, and later said "it made sense" to empanel a special grand jury because of the importance of this investigation and the importance of doing it as quickly and as thoroughly as possible."

Mr. Fiske said that a grand jury currently at cause they want to do so or charge you more than they would have otherwise," Mrs. Clinton told the

work in Little Rock met only two or three days legionnaires, who greeted her Mr. Fiske said he hoped a special grand jury could be formed as soon as possible. She was referring to an advertis-

since late last month and that three lawyers have been involved in the case for the past two

Mr. Fiske, who was named Jan. 21 to head the investigation by Attorney General Janet Reno, also said he hoped to have an announcement by Tuesday concerning a full staff of 5 to

10 attorneys.

A special grand jury could work exclusively for up to 18 months on Mr. Fiske a inquiry into the Whitewater Development Co. and the

failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan.
The Clintons were 50-50 investors in Whitewater with James B. McDougal, owner of Madison Guaranty, and his then-wife, Susan. Mr. Fiske said his request had nothing to do

with the presence of a former Republican feder-

al appointee on the grand jury currently sitting in Little Rock.

That jury's foreman is Jim Burnett, whom President Ronald Reagan appointed to head the National Transportation Safety Board in 1982. Mr. Burnett left the board in 1991 at the end of his term.

Mr. Burnett was seen leaving the area of Judge Reasoner's chambers while Mr. Fiske was meeting with the judge, but neither be nor Mr. Fiske would say if Mr. Burnett also attend-

"All grand jury matters are confidential and I'm not at liberty to discuss it." Mr. Burnett

Mr. Reagan appointed Judge Reasoner to the

Poles Apart on How to Balance Budget

By Adam Clymer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jabbing at every exposed political nerve it could find, the White dent's basic objective remained "guaranteed private insurance for all," which means a mandate re-House told Congress that a federal balancedquiring all employers to pay for insurance for their workers is also budget amendment would imperil the national defense, increase crime, cheat veterans, squeeze the elderly and weaken the economy.

Analyzing how cuts would affect the economy and their departments, cabinet officers tesified against a proposed amendment that would require the federal budget to be balanced, probably by 2001. The Senate plans to begin debating the measure next week, and neither side is sure how the vote will go.

The cabinet officers appeared Tuesday before Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the amendment's staun-chest enemy. He variously called it "seductive," "simplistic," "this monstrosity" and "this ne-

farious proposal. Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, who is chief sponsor of the amendment, sought to counter Senator Byrd's display with a hearing of his own. He told the Judiciary Subcom-mittee on the Constitution, which he heads, that "no one can study the past 25 years of successive deficits without recognizing that there has been governmental abuse that must

be balted." His leading witness was Paul E. Tsongas, the former Massachusetts Democratic senator and presidential contender, who said the amendpline" to make Congress undertake the sacrifices required to balance the budget.

crippling," Mr. Tsongas said.

A two-thirds vote, or 67 if all senators vote, is required to pass a constitutional amendment The House is expected to take the measure up later this year. If both chambers passed it with two-thirds majorities, then it would become part of the U.S. Constitution if approved within seven years by the legislatures of 38 states.

The White House and Senator Byrd are working to mobilize opposition to the proposal, which does not specify how the budget should be balanced.

On Tuesday, the administration took the battle to Capitol Hill, with Leon E. Panetta, ment was a necessary "mechanism of disci- director of the Office of Management and Budget, painting a grim picture of the uncertainties the amendment would cause.

Nomination of India Ambassador Gets New Life

gation into Mr. Solarz's efforts to go ahead with the nomination, af-

By Todd S. Purdum

months of delay and reports that it was dead, administration officials said that the nomination of former Representative Stephen J. Solarz of New York as ambassador to India is back on track. They said the White House would soon send his name to the Senate for confirma-People are now proceeding as if

it's going to happen, and sooner rather than later," an official said. Three weeks ago, an FBI investi-

New York Times Service Obtain a visa for a Hong Kong WASHINGTON — After businessman with a criminal record ended without charges, but the White House said then that no decision had been made on whether to nominate him for the post in

> Democrats said the White House had told them that the nomination was dead.

ter repeating as recently as 10 days ago that no decision had been Indian diplomats have repeatedly expressed concern that the post

has gone unfilled since last year. A maid who answered the phone at Mr. Solarz's home in Virginia Officials said the appointment at Mr. Solarz's home in Virginia had been held up pending the insaid he was out of the country and vestigation, and congressional could not be reached. He has repeatedly maintained that his nomination would go forward.

Mr. Solarz, who was defeated in It is not clear just why the White a Democratic primary after his House now appeared prepared to Brooklyn district was redrawn in

1992, is known in Congress for his experience in foreign policy. He was a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and chairman of its subcommittee on Asjan and Pacific Affairs. Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said his prospects for confirmation had never appeared in

gressional courtesy. But Democratic aides on the committee said the on-again, off-again reports about whether he would be nominated had compli-

Enterprising Cuban Cooks Embrace the Concept of 'Etcetera'

By Douglas Farah

driveways too vigorously.

Washington Part Service will be delivered to your door. If you know the needs address, passed on from trusted acquaintances, you can dine on pork or chicken, drink imported beer and

listen to strolling balladeers. revolution in dining. Although they are illegal, private market or stolen from government stocks, draming eateries flourish almost openly, an example of changes. resources and hard currency needed by the state.

under way on the island.
Since the loss of aid with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989 and a rightened embargo by the United States. Cuba has faced an acute shortage of food and other basic products. In the past six months, however, in an effort to stimulate productivity, the government has legalized U.S. dollars as a medium of exchange

and authorized limited self-employment.

With these steps, restaurants in private homes sprang up almost overnight across the city. They As with many of the changes now sweeping Cuba, housed so conspicuously that they came under offi- the restaurants began by accident and brought uner-

business they continue to do -a little more discreetly -sums up both the promise and the problems facing HAVANA—All it takes is a discreet telephone call. Communist Cuba as it experiments with allowing the and a few dollars, and takeout pizza or Chinese food ince market to meet some of its people's most pressing

The problem, from the government standpoint, is complex. The private restaurants, estimated to number more than 2,000 in the capital alone, clearly are For Havana, whose long-suffering residents have meeting a need by making food more accessible to grown used to bare shelves and seen even that the state those with access to dollars. But many of the goods owned restaurants close, there is a new revolution—a used by the restaurants are bought on the black

Closing the enterprises would anger those who frequent them to case the frustrations of food shortages. But many without access to dollars - the majority of the people - resent those who have them. That is a good summary of Cuba," said Jorge

Dominguez, a senior fellow of the Inter-American Dialogue in Washington who visits Cuba frequently. "Measures that have an economic benefit also have a political cost."

cial fire in December and were reined in. But the pected consequences. They are now part of the emerg-

phenomenon is indicative of President Fidel Castro's smattering of foreigners. ambivalence about taking even limited steps toward a

The home restaurants - called "paladares" ("palates") - take their name from a popular Brazilian soap opera, in which a poor woman moves from the countryside to Rio de Janeiro, begins selling fast food and eventually makes good, opening a chain of restaurants.

When the government passed a law in September allowing about 140 categories of self-employment, it legalized the sale of "light foods (drinks, sandwiches, candies, etcetera)."

Based on the "etcetera," scores of people, using goods bought at dollars-only stores or taken from state supplies, began turning their homes into restaurants. Customers came with dollars from tips in the tourism industry, from joint ventures with foreign companies or from relatives abroad.

While some paladares take pesos, most accept only dollars can get a good meal of chicken or pork and a foods, with the definition left unclear, are still allowed.

ing gray market where much of Cuba's new economy drink for \$3 to \$6. In two establishments visited functions. How the government has dealt with the recently, most of the clients were Cuban, with a In one, customers rang an almost hidden doorbell

market economy in an effort to ensure the long-term and asked for the owner by name. They were seated at survival of the Marxist revolution he led.

The home restaurants — called "paladares" ("paladares" ("paladares") ("palada mantic songs, and a sketch artist was on hand to draw caricatures for \$1.

Everyone in the neighborhood knows of the place. Only a few large, high-profile establishments have been shut down and their goods confiscated. The celebrated "etcetera" clause became a serious

topic of debate in the legislative National Assembly of Popular Power in late December, and the discussion grew to encompass the entire official ambivalence regarding self-employment.
"I must tell the truth: I missed this etcetera just as

all the other comrades did," Mr. Castro told the assembly. "Something plus etcetera means everything. These are complex problems, and mistakes can be made. An escetera is a mistake."

In the end, the etcetera was stricken, making paladollars. The growing number of Cubans with access to dares where full meals are served illegal. But light



Burma-Dissident Talks Seen

U.S. Congressman 'Optimistic' After Meetings

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service BANGKOK — The American lawmaker who was allowed to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi at her home in Burma said he was "cau-tiously optimistic" the Burmese military government would soon agree to negotiate with her.

The lawmaker, Representative William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, led the first delegation of foreign visitors permitted to see Daw Aung San Sun Kyi since she was placed under house arrest in 1989 for her efforts in promoting

democracy in her country. The delegation met with her for three hours Monday, and Mr. Richardson had a second, two-anda half-hour meeting with her Tucs-

day.
I am cautiously optimistic that
the proposal for a face-to-face discussion with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi will be accepted," Mr. Richardson said after arriving in Bangkok from Rangoon. "Aung San Suu Kyi is the key to a solution."

In the conversations with her visitors, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi did not outline specific issues she would discuss in any direct meetfor imprisoned supporters of the rectly.

democracy movement she had led While Mr. Richardson would not and would work toward the multi- characterize the general's response party democratic system the mili- to the proposal, U.S. officials said tary promised when it declared

elections in 1990. National League for Democracy, won the election by a landslide, but the military government refused to accept the results. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991.

Mr. Richardson said that while the Burmese military had made a "useful positive gesture" in allowing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to speak, "deeds must follow words." "It does not substitute for signif-

icant discussions on political reconciliation, and it does not substitute for the unconditional release Aung San Suu Kyi," he said. Mr. Richardson said that during Tuesday's meeting, he received her response to a private letter from President Bill Clinton that the con-

gressman delivered Monday. The U.S. congressman also met twice on Monday with Lieutenant General Khin Nyuni, the head of Burmese military intelligence, and said that he had urged the general. who is regarded by many diplomats ings with the government, but she as the nation's new leader, to deal suggested she would seek freedom with Daw Aung San Sun Kyi di-

they believed that General Khin Nyunt was leaning toward direct While she was under detention. negotiations, but that he would not Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's party, the be able to commit himself until he had the approval of other junta

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has had no direct contact with high-level Burmese government officials.

In her meeting with the delega-tion Monday, she said she had al-ways been willing to negotiate with the junta, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council, on all issues except the question of whether she would remain in Burma. The military has said she may go free if she promised to leave the country.

Mr. Richardson, a member of the House Intelligence Committee who has been active in human rights issues, said Wednesday that he would return to Washington and would await a response from General Khin Nyunt. He said he had concluded that Burmese concern about the Clinton administration and its policies toward Burma was the reason officials had allowed a U.S.-led delegation to be the first to



Daw Aung San Sun Kyi during the meeting with Mr. Richardson at her bome in Rangoon, where she is under house arrest. Behind her is a portrait of her father, U Aung San, Burma's founder. hit Indonesia since 2,000 people

Strong Quake Hits Sumatra, Killing 131 and Injuring 1,000

BANDAR LAMPUNG. Indo- Flores in December 1992.

landslides and along damaged roads to the devastated region.

"Relief aid, including food and medicine, have gone to the site in Liwa. Hundreds of military members have also gone to help," said Sukarno Rambe, a provincial offi-

About 75 percent of the structures in Liwa were reported to have of them seriously.

been destroyed or damaged during Tarmizi Ali, a provincial official. been destroyed or damaged during the earthquake and in its aftermath. The town was virtually cut off from the outside world for

of the day.

Officials in Jakarra, about 300 kilometers (180 miles) away on the neighboring island of Java, said the quake measured 6.5 on the Richter scale. The U.S. Geological Survey in Colorado said it was 7.2. The epicenter was in the Indian Ocean, about 450 kilometers southwest of Jakarta.

It was the most deadly tremor to

matra on Wednesday, killing at mountain range in southern Sumano of Shake for about 30 seconds but to shake for about 30 seconds but the shake for Indonesian Army units were mobilized to help civilian relief teams trying to force their way a stream of the contract with the civilian relief teams to the civil

first to get through because of cracked roads and landslides. Mr. Sukarno said one civilian relief

said that at least 131 people were killed and 978 people injured, 424

described the situation as "very confused" and said there was noelectricity or telephone service in Liwa. He said officials feared that the casualty toll would rise.

The road is cut because of cracks and landslides. The gover-nor has called on the Public Works Department to try to open the road to aid rescue efforts," one official Officials said aftershocks or

fresh ramfall could trigger more

The quake, which was felt in Sin-

were killed on the eastern island of gapore, 900 kilometers away, Flores in December 1992. Nearly 20 hours after the quake sion in Singapore said tremors struck a mountainous region of Su- hit, details from Liwa, in a volcanic there caused one apartment block

> It was the latest in a series of strong earthquakes to lat Indone.

A quake measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale shook an area of Samatra about 550 kilometas from bukarno said one cryman rener team had reached the town after walking across impassable parts of the road.

Officials in Lampung Province said that at least 131 people were on the Moluccan island of Halias.

Will lie less of course, but there are 25 areas vulnerable to them," a senior Mining and Energy Department official wild are to the course of cial said.

The areas form an arc from Aceh in northern Sumatra, through Java, down to Bali and up to the Molecas island chain, including Fishmahera. The arc generally follows a line of volcanoes, some of which are still active.

The arc marks the boundary of drifting continental plates, with lava as the southern extremity of one of them.

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U.S. Says Some Serbian Weapons Could Stay in the Hills would do so if local UN commanders discrete the Feb. 9 NATO ultimatum demanded. Michael he would do so if local UN commanders discrete Denartment spokesman, said the request. For weapons whose vital parts are to be the service of the By Barton Gellman and Daniel Williams "control" of Sertian weapons inside the 20-kilometer (12-mile) "heavy weapons exclusion zone" declared by location of the Serbian weapons did not matter as long on the policy of the service of shelling and "no operational capability or no operation of the Serbian weapons whose vital parts are to be removed. Service of shelling and "no operational capability or no operation of shelling of shelling of shelling or they had "no operational capability or no operation of shelling or they had "no operation of shelling or they

siege guns from Sarajevo by midnight Sunday or Boorda, the relevant NATO commander, and Sir regroup them into positions under United Nations Michael Rose, the UN commander in Bosnia. But

Officials said at least some of the heavy weapons could remain in the hills commanding the Bostian Whatever the late of Serbian weapons that remain capital. But they maintained that the United States in the archesion none, administration officials said capital. But they maintained that the United States in the archesion none, administration officials said would insist on physical measures to prevent the guns from being fired, and they said NATO would conduct. air strikes if the measures were breached.

The position arose from a tension between NATO's

ultimatum and the preference of local UN forces to negotiate rather than threaten. Bound by prior agreement not to use force without UN consent, the adminment not to use force without UN consent, the admin-istration sought to preserve as much as possible of the Bosnian Muslims. He said removing the tanks and NATO ultimatum while addressing the anxieties of UN commanders that they may be unable to enforce the demands on the ground.

NATO officials in Europe said they knew of no such

Tuesday that they would place new emphasis on the advantages for Serbian forces of taking their tanks and artillery elsewhere.

A high-ranking officer predicted that the Serbs would soon come to understand that weapons withdrawn from the Bosnian capital could be used without artillery would eliminate any risk that the Serbs would lose possession of the weapons over the long term.

For those weapons that remain in the exclusion It was unclear whether NATO and UN command-zone, the Clinton administration will no longer require general, Butros Butros Ghali, must consent to the first ers in fact had reached a common definition of UN their "regrouping" into guarded UN cantonments, as use of air strikes, and some expressed skepticism that

Mr. McCurry referred reporters to the Pentagon for further details, but no military official reached in Washington or at NATO's Southern European headquarters in Naples could give a concrete definition of what that meant. A new "operational configuration" could mean mechanical removal of parts. But it could also mean merely pointing the weapon away from the

Because any of these measures could quickly be reversed, the manner of their enforcement would be crucial. No one asserted that the overstretched UN forces could prevent the Serbs from seizing back control of weapons they wanted.

Instead, said a senior officer, "if they try to take them back, we can bomb them, and we will." But several officials acknowledged that the UN secretary-

much weaponry would be removed 20 kilometers beyond the center of the city, how much put in UN hands, and how much incapacitated. They said those details were being worked out in Sarajevo.

Permitting the heavy weapons to remain in strategic hilltop positions meets a critical demand of Serbian forces, which have laid siege to the Bosnian capital for 22 months, it appears also to be an embarrassment to the UN. In Sarajevo, UN spokesmen announced that they would stop releasing the numbers of Serbian weapons pulled out of the exclusion zone around Sarajevo or turned over to the United Nations.

As of Monday night, when UN officials stopped releasing results, the Serbs had turned over only 33 of their heavy weapons to UN soldiers, while the Muslim side had handed over 10 guns. On Tuesday, though, the Serbs gave at least one gun to UN forces -a rusty. World War II-vintage howitzer presented directly to Lieutenant General Rose

Croatia, Anxious, Waits and Watches

By John Darnton New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia - Croatia's ambivalence is showing.

Publicly, government officials appland the Western effort to break the siege of Sarajevo and say they hope it will lead to a peace agreement throughout Bosnia.

But privately, the government is watching developments next door anxiously. One fear is that the withdrawal of Serbian heavy weapons will relieve Muslim defenders, who could then fight the Croats farther

Then there is the fear that Serbian forces, once disengaged from Sarajevo, might renew fighting against Croats to strengthen their hold in the Krajina area, a Serbheld enclave in Croatia.

And finally, on a deeper level, there is the thought that if the threat of international pressure works against the Serbs, it might be used against the Croats, who have aiready been told that they risk the same types of sanctions that have hit Serbia's economy.

By Thursday, the United Na-tions has said, Croatia must withdraw its regular troops from Bosnia, where they support the hard-pressed Bosnian Croats in a local militia called the Croatian Defense Council

The Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic, offered Saturday to withdraw troops from border areas in Bosnia in exchange for UN guarantees for Croatian civilians caught in central Bosnia, but he limited the proposal to areas near Mostar. Previously, Croatian officials had insisted that there were no regular army troops in Bosnia, only several

Continued from Page 1 nations, the government can

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Diplomats say that although Croatian troops have long gone back and forth across the porous border, in recent months President Franjo Tudiman has dispatched

thousands of regulars to Bosnia to stall Muslim advances. Most troop estimates are close to the official UN figure of 3,000 to 5,000. The Bosnian government

puts the figure at 20,000 and says it constitutes an all-out invasion. On Feb. 3 the Security Council warned Mr. Tudjinan to pull out the troops and their artillery by Feb. 17 or face "serious measures." An economic embargo was threatened, though the tone of the debate suggested that such a step would not be imposed right away.

At the same time, Mr. Tudjman annot afford to watch the Bosnian Croats go down in defeat, especially since he has already lost one war. About one-third of Croatia is occupied by Serbian forces as a result of fighting between Serbia and Croatia after the Yugoslav federation broke up in 1991.

One indication of the link between the Croatian Army and the Bosnian Croatian militia is that the militia's commander. General Ante Roso, is a Croatian Army general.

Another sign of Mr. Tudjman's pervasive influence next door came on Feb. 10 when Mate Boban, the leader of the Bosnian Croats, was forced to resign as president of the self-styled republic there. Western embassies, and in particular the U.S. ambassador. Peter W. Galbraith, had pressed Mr. Tudjman to jettison the hard-line Mr. Boban. whose forces blocked aid convoys and placed Muslim civilians in camps under brutal conditions.

UN Still Clueless In Sarajevo Blast

ZAGREB, Croatia - The United Nations said on Wednesday that there was insufficient evidence to establish who fired the mortar shell that killed 68 people in a Sarajevo market on Feb. 5.
UN officials noted that both the Bosnian capital's defenders, who

are mainly Muslim, and besiegers, who are mainly Serbs, have 120mm mortars, the kind which fired the shell. "There is insufficient physical evidence to prove that one party or the other fired" the shell, said Colonel Michel Gauthier, a Canadian

military engineer heading a team of UN military investigators. It "could have been fired by either side," he said. Colonel Ganthier was summarizing the results of an investigation into the mortar attack that prompted an ultimatum by the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization to Bosnia's Serb forces to either withdraw or hand over their heavy weapons around Sarajevo to the United Nations. The five-member UN team, backed by two technical experts,

found the blast in the market was caused by a single high-explosive shell from a conventional, factory-made 120mm mortar.

Colonel Gauthier said the weapon could have been fixed at a range of between 300 and 5,550 meters (about 325 to 6,050 yards). But the precise location of the weapon that fired the shell could not be established, he emphasized.

BOYCOTT: Concessions Offered

Continued from Page 1 before the Freedom Alliance two weeks ago. The Freedom Alliance did not respond at the time, he said, because the ANC indicated then

that it was unwilling to accept the

There was no immediate response Wednesday night from the Freedom Alliance, which consists of the Afrikaner Volksfront, the Znhi-based Inkatha Freedom Party and the homeland government of

Boohuthatswana. However, informed speculation suggested that the hard-liners within the Freedom Alliance would reject the proposal, while more moderate forces, probably including Bophuthatswana and possibly in-

cluding elements of the Volksfront The sticking point is likely to be the issue of territorial self-determination for ethnic groups. Mr. Mandela has stated on numerous occasions that the ANC will never accept any ethnic or race-based states in the new South Africa, Given his position, this new offer is likely to be seen as an empty prom-ise by ethnic hard-liners, while moderates might seize on it as a basis for some future compromise. Even if the proposal only has the effect of driving a wedge between moderates and militants in the

Freedom Alliance, government and ANC sources say they would consider it a strategic success. "We want to take the high ground and to remove the carpet egitimacy from those in the Free-

Sources in the ANC said it was swayed to cadorse the package when the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwe-lithini, began making demands this week that the Zulus have their own sovereign nation.
Most analysts believe that King

whatever anti-election sabotage or violence they perpetrate.

Zweithini's demands were more ploy than real bargaining position, but the king's call was taken up matic recognition.

This potential alliance of would- troops. an ANC-dominated government, is made more ominous by reports that Afrikaner militants are supplying weapons and military training to ethnic Zulus.

In a nation of 40 million, there are 3 million Afrikaners, geographically dispersed, and an estimated 8 million Zulus concentrated in Natal Province. In the proposed compromise, Natai Province would be named KwaZulu/Natal. The compromise package is ex-

pected to be approved in early March by a special session of the old white Parliament. One of the changes would allow voters in April to cast two votes,

one for a national parliament, another for a regional one. Until now, there had been a single ballot system in the works, which would have UN forces in Bosnia. don Alliance who are threatening heavily favored the ANC. violence," said Olaf van Zyl, a po-



Kids in Sarajevo profiting from a sniper-free street Wednesday to get a tow from a UN vehicle. Until the truce, such play was dangerous.

For UN Forces Chief in Bosnia, 'Who Dares, Wins'

vert work, General Rose has been

By Steve Coll

Washington Past Service
LONDON — On the afternoon of May 31, 1982, a helicopter bear-ing min alacrity by proponents of a separate nation for Afrikaners, who immediately promised diplomando raid against Argentine

> The mission, 40 miles (65 kilometers) beyond British lines, was "attacking into the unknown," as Max Hastings, a war correspondent, later wrote. As the helicopter touched down, Mr. Hastings sized up nearby enemy positions and pointed out to Colonel Rose that heavy shelling was inevitable. The colonel smiled, shrugged, and re-

More than a decade later those words echo in another war halfway around the world. As policymakers of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization wrestle over how to enforce problems. their ultimatum aimed at securing peace in Sarajevo, their point man on the ground is the same Michael Rose, now a knighted British lieutenant general and commander of

At 54, dashing in appearance ingenough to win.

and articulate in a diction that reflects his Oxford and Sorbonne education in politics and philoso-General Sir Michael Rose phy, General Sir Michael Rose strides before television cameras in Sarajevo as a Central Casting version of the highborn British military commander.

scribe General Rose's career as anything but conventional. They say that his extensive background in covert special forces operations may influence the shape of events in Bosnia over the next several From tribal war in Gulf deserts

to the Falklands campaign, from Northern Ireland to a celebrated hostage rescue in London, Genera Rose's experience in special force combat and related politics has been defined by his willingness to take risks to solve unusual military But this time around, one ques-

tion colleagues here ask is whether, in the web of sensitive politics and interlocking military commands enveloping the UN operation in Bosnia, General Rose can be dar-

"He sometimes comes up with very aware of the psychological eleideas that are outside people's abil-ity to sort through," said a senior British colleague who has served with General Rose in the Falklands ment in any conflict." General Rose first sought out unconventional warfare about 20 years ago in Oman, a longtime British protectorate, colleagues said, and elsewhere. Throughout his co-

Afterward he commanded a "thrown off the deep end and had But several friends and col- to sort it out," the colleague said, agues in the British military de- adding: "It indicates a mind that is Northern Ireland squadron of the Britain's equivalent of the U.S. not necessarily going to regard chaos as disastrous. It may be that you Delta Force special forces. can manipulate chaos to provide Ouestions have recently been raised by human rights groups about whether the Special Air Serthe answers.

At the same time, the colleague continued, reflecting on combat exvice pursued a policy to kill Irish Republican Army soldiers rather than arrest them, but none of these periences: "There are some special forces guys that I would find exquestions has been raised about ceedingly trying — the kind of peo-ple who think they can win it all on General Rose himself. He was put in command of the their own. He's not one of them."

Lawrence Freedman, director of entire regiment in 1979, in time for two episodes that would later make the Center for Defense Studies at King's College, London, who has worked with General Rose on milihis reputation: the siege of the Iranian Embassy in London in May tary policy issues, said the impor-1980, and the Falklands War with tance of his background in covert When Iranian dissidents seized special forces work was "that he's used to getting the maximum ad-

the London embassy and took hos- at Fez University in central Moroc- believe me. I paid the taxes on my tages, General Rose planned and co, lawyers said Wednesday.

leading irregular tribal troops.

directed a counterstrike. The ensuing gun battle was broadcast on television to a stunned British public, which had had little firm indication until then that the special force even existed.

General Rose's commandos rescued 19 hostages and killed 5 occupiers. At least 2 hostages were or by whom.

During the Falklands campaign General Rose planned and led a series of commando raids behind Argentine lines. At the war's end. he was credited with helping to secure an orderly surrender,

Fez Students Imprisoned

RABAT - A Moroccan court

trol the passage of contraband. "If we were located between Germany and France, we wouldn't have this problem," joked David Perry of the Canadian Tax Foun-Prime Minister Jean Chrétien acknowledged the smuggling prob-lem earlier this month when his government lowered taxes on ciga-

are generally cheaper and taxed less in the United States. Canadi-

ans also smuggle in perfume and

even, reportedly, frozen chickens.

And the world's longest unmilitarized border makes it difficult for Canadian customs officials to con-

rettes to reduce the volume of tobacco coming illegally from the United States. The rampant trade, particularly through Indian reservations along the New York-Canadian border, has soared to the point where one out of every three eigarettes in the province of Ontario and one of two in Quebec is illegal.

In addition to the tax reduction. Canada is stepping up enforcement not only against contraband from the United States but also against people who evade national sales and income taxes by conducting their business in cash. Mr. Ander son said that there would be more audits of businesses and more pros-

ecutions of violators. "The instructions I'm giving are: Nail these people," he said. "Most Canadians are convinced

we're ahead of the United States in has sentenced 26 students to prison that we didn't have two candidates terms ranging from six months to for attorney general who didn't pay two years after violent clashes be- taxes on their nannies," he said. "I tween fundamentalists and leftists was asked before I took office, and

CROSSWORD

TRADE: For Washington, a Strategy of Uncertainty to Pressure Japan

Continued from Page 1 talking -- without having to take any new

The danger, Mr. Hormats added, is that if this anxiety and uncertainty last too long, tensions could build, there could be a nationalistic reaction from Japan and things could get out of hand — possibilities that are causing the administration to hope the Japanese will act

Indeed, the Treasury Department, in a statement Monday, denied that the United States was in any way intervening in the markets to drive up the yen. But Treasury does not have to intervene. The surge has been touched off by speculators anticipating that the United States may take such a move as part of a trade war.

In any case, the net effect on Japan is the same. That explains reports Tuesday that the Japanese central bank was busily buying dollars and selling yen to push down the yen's value against the dollar.

From a U.S. point of view, this all suggests that the strategy is taking hold. White House officials are clearly going out of their way to give Tokyo time to draw its own conclusions from these events. They pointedly note that the president's economic advisers are still putting whether it is opening its markets a regular

together a menu of proposed sanctions that Mr. Clinton might choose to use against Japan.

They also note that the list will not be on the lent's desk before the end of this week, at the earliest. Mr. Clinton will then want to take his time and study the options before he makes

Some or all of the sanctions presumably would be simed at Japan's telecom nunications industry, since the case involves U.S. accusations that Motorola is being discriminated against in Japan's cellular telephone market. U.S. officials are supporting Motorola's complaint that it has been effectively shut out of the lucrative Tokyo cellular market because of technological requirements and business arrangements forced on it by Japan.

When administration officials say they want the Japanese to return to the bargaining table on American terms, they mean that they want them to accept not only the principle of opening their relatively closed markets, but also to accept numerical indicators for measuring whether Japan is keeping its promises.

For instance, in autos, the United States would like Japan to accept as one measure of

accounting of how many Japanese car dealers are offering foreign models.

Japanese officials fear that what Washington calls numerical indicators will be not just yardsticks to measure Japanese autos imports, but also targets that Japan will be held to, accompa-nied by punishments for not reaching the goal.

The crux of the matter is that the two sides no longer trust each other. And if the talks are to resume, a level of trust will have to be built so that Japan can agree to indicators that it is sure will not be held up as market targets, and so that the United States can have indicators it considers reliable in determining whether Japan is really opening its markets.

U.S. officials stress that they are ready to give Japan those assurances, and one strong reason Washington does not want a tit-for-tat sanctions war with Japan, is precisely because that would further erode trust and inflame nationalism, not promote a reasonable discourse. So far, U.S. officials say, there have been no

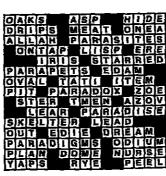
feelers from Tokyo about returning to the barining table, but, they add, it is still very early. They hope that Mr. Hosokawa, having won a political boost by saying no to the Americans. will now be in a stronger political position to say at least a partial yes, so a mutually satisfactory deal can be struck.

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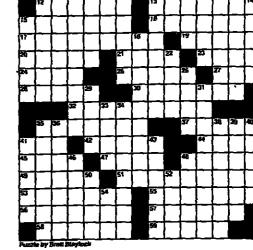
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What Japan Could Do

Last week the issues in contention between the United States and Japan were complex and could be argued either way. But this Tuesday the United States was clearly in the right to declare Japan in violation of a 1989 accord that promised Motorola unfettered access to the cellular phone market in the heavily populated Tokyo-Nagoya region. The declaration triggers a several-months' process during which the United States will prepare a list of sanctions.

The declaration is fully justified. Japan has systematically thwarted promises that it made under the accord. Five years later. Motorola, a technological leader around the world, accounts for less than 2 percent of the Tokyo-Nagoya market. And sanctions are warranted - because telecommunications services are not covered by international treaty, the United States has no good recourse other than to retaliate unilaterally.

The danger is that this specific trade skirmish will escalate into unbridled war. But titfor-tat sanctions would be mutually harmful. More likely, Japan and the United States will renegotiate Motorola's status, as they have in past conflicts.

Under the 1989 agreement, Japan provided Motorola a portion of its spectrum for cellular service in the Tokyo-Nagoya region. But it also insisted that Motorola, which works with Japanese partners, team up with Nippon Idou Tsushin Corporation, known as IDO, which was licensed to operate Motorola's technology. But IDO was a cynical choice. It had already invested in the cellular technology of Motorola's main competitor, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone. The conflict of interest led IDO to halfhearted efforts to market Motorola's technology - a technology that has won a huge share of business outside Tokyo and in many other countries.

This problem has at least two straightforward solutions. Japan could revoke IDO's license to operate Motorola's system, and provide the license to some other Japanese company. In the Osaka region, Motorola joined forces with a Japanese company to take over nearly half the cellular market in two years; that contrasts with IDO's 2 percent share after five years. The other solution would be to require IDO to expand the system by specific

amounts according to a preset timetable.

Last week the United States clamored for Japan to accept numerical targets for imports of cars, insurance, telecommunications and medical equipment. The Japanese agreed to discuss only procedural and institutional roadblocks to U.S. exports. What the Motorola case shows is that in at least some notable instances the debate is artificial. Japan could solve Motorola's problem with a quick institutional fix - removing the conflict of interest posed by IDO's participation - or by numerical targets for Motorola's penetration. What Japan is lacking is not the tools to provide access, but the will.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Patchwork Map for Yet More War in the Balkans

WASHINGTON — Last week NATO adopted a new, two-track policy: an ultimatum to the Serbs and Bosnians to withdraw their artillery from Sarajevo, and American agreement to join Britain and France in pressuring the Bosnians to sign the Owen-Stoltenberg peace plan.

What is assumed in all public discussion of the Bosnian genocide is that the signing of a peace plan will end the carnage. But since 1988 ethnic conflicts have started in eight areas of the former Communist world, from Bosnia to Tajikistan, and although every one

There is an alternative. It begins with the admission that the conditions for a final settlement are not present today.

of these conflicts has seen agreements and truces signed or announced, in not one case have they ended the killing.

The latest Geneva agreement will not end the war. It is not a solution or a settlement, although it will probably reduce the level of violence temporarily.

If you doubt this, look at the provisions for Sarajevo: no settlement agreed upon among the parties, but United Nations con-trol for two years with the expectation, mysterious and groundless, of a settlement then. Mostar is to be handled in a similar way. Or look at the map. The partition of Bosnia

looks like three or four gerrymandered con-gressional districts writhing together in mor-tal struggle. What remains of Bosnia, still a member of the United Nations, amounts to

By Charles H. Fairbanks Jr.

four enclaves separated from each other by enemy territory, without secure access to the outside world. There is no guaranteed access to the sea, and every airport is commanded by Serbian artillery. Roads, railroads and electric lines are cut by the new borders. Without massive aid from the West, economic collapse and famine will ensue.

The absurdities of this territorial settlement come to focus at Breko, a port on the Sava River across from Croatia, once inhabited by a majority of Muslims, now tiddled by mortar fire. Under the Owen-Stoltenberg plan, Breko is to be simultaneously (a brilliant stroke!) the access of the Muslims to the river trade route and a corridor for the Serbs between their two biggest areas of Bosnia. How will that be achieved? By an overpass!

If it is the Serbs who get the ground level, the assumption is that the Muslims will

peacefully pass overhead every day, less than 10 meters above the very people who raped their daughters and mothers. The Serbs, meanwhile, will calmly go about their business under the guns of the Croats across the river who slaughtered their fathers and mothers under the Nazi-sponsored Ustashi regime. South of Mostar, where Bosnia has been demanding access to the sea and Croatia refuses to give it, a solution now being negotiated is - mmnels! Croatia will have sovereignty over the soil, Bosnia the mineral rights. Elsewhere the Bosnian enclaves will be linked

by "corridors," that is, roads, perhaps "sovereign," more likely merely "guaranteed."

The Owen-Stoltenberg map is quite simply the most artificial, the most bizarre, the most unworkable territorial arrangement in modcan history. (It is unjust, too, but why quib-ble?) Such an arrangement could work only if the parties to it were fundamentally satisfied with their shares, as the United States and Canada are with their artificial border; or if the United States, Britain and France were all willing to commit overwhelming military power, in the form of peacekeeping forces, to guard the full length of these lacework borders and to overawe the feuding parties.

icither situation exists. In fact, the entire territorial settlement is a formula for future war, and for endless. agonizing debates about American and European intervention.

The agreement will founder on the clause asserting the right of refugees to return to the homes from which they were "ethnically cleansed." Since this would negate the Owen-Stoltenberg solution by ethnic separation, it will not happen. But refugees will claim their

will not happen. But retugees will claim to an right to return. Governments will back them, assert that the agreement has been broken and take back their own promises.

The reason the Owen-Stoltenberg agreement is taken scriously is simple: The Western governments have no idea what to do. They want to forget about the Bosnians but are scharged to acknowledge it to their publics. asiamed to acknowledge it to their publics. The result is Owen-Stoltenberg, a process that may have begun seriously but has become an effort to force the victims to give public legitimacy to the vertict of force and terror. West-erners are asking these people to shovel out their own graves so that we won't feel bad

There is an alternative. It begins with the dunission that the conditions for a final settlement are not present today, as they were no present in the Arab-Israeli dispute from 1948 until Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem. In the absence of a settlement, the war will go on. But it does not necessarily have to continue with high levels of violence and suffering.

if you visit the theater of war, you may be surprised to find that "the front," in most places, is an open field, without shelling or shooting. The greatest suffering is caused by the interruption of food, medicine and supplies for heat and communications. These are ways in which the conflict hurts civilians, the innocents, violating every civilized law of war.

The international community does not

have the will to end the war. But it can secure for most of the noncombatants a relatively normal life in a sovereign state, not a helpless ward of the United Nations. This applies above all to the Bosnians, who have suffered the most, but also to the Catholics (Croats) of central Bosnia and to ordinary Serbs who are paying for the cruelties of Slobodan Milosevic and his nationalist bullies.

The first step is the ultimatum. The next steps are the opening of a Bosnian airport, whether at Tuzla or built from scratch; the dropping of the arms embargo against the Bosnians and Croats; and ending the economic sanctions against Serbia. As the Bosnians become more able to defend themselves, the international peacekeeping forces can be withdrawn.

There are many complications and dangers to be considered in exploring this alternative. But until the West re-examines the basic logic of the Owen-Stoltenberg peace negotiations, it will remain trapped in a policy without foresight, without realism, without coherence and without diguity.

The writer is research professor of interna-tional relations at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Saddam Is Responsible

Lagging Family Income

The United States has created new jobs older, steadier and more experienced. This

remarkably fast in the last two decades in labor force will also be better equipped. Busi-

Iraq has been moving toward meeting United Nations terms on disarmament, and in so doing it has improved its claim to have the United Nations lift the punishing economic sanctions. The United States and other UN members have responded by adding new conditions. Not only must Iraq meet intrusive disarmament requirements. It must also recognize the border that the United Nations drew between it and Kuwait, end persecution of its Kurds and Shiites and prove its disarmament compliance over time.

The adding of new conditions when a party gets within range of meeting old ones is known as moving the goalposts. Usually it is unfair. If it became a rule, it would give target states a positive disincentive to respect UN strictures. But Iraq is different.

It is different because both the foreign and the domestic policies practiced by its leader. Saddam Hussein, have richly earned universal fear and loathing. Not to say that no crasser motives are at play, such as keeping Iraq's oil off a depressed international market. But a legitimate and shared prudence compels other nations, of various political hues, to stay united and on guard against this demonstrably unprincipled violator of peace and human rights. The break in normal UN ways is dis-

response to a rapidly growing population. But

average family income has remained almost flat. That is the point that President Bill

Clinton mainly addresses in his first economic

report. The annual report always lacks the

dress and the specificity of the budget. But

this year it offers a good view of the strategy

by which the president hopes to get from here to there in the subject on which the next

Average income has hardly risen in recent

years because productivity - the output of

each hour of labor - has gone up very slowly.

Productivity rose at a brisk pace from World

War II until that pivotal year of the oil crisis, 1973. It recovered slightly in the 1980s, and

Mr. Clinton now sees a substantial improve-

ment in the 1990s - not back to the high rates

of a generation ago but up to a level that should show comfortable increases in earnings.

might succeed where his last three predeces-

sors struggled mightily and failed? His Coun-

cil of Economic Advisers claims three reasons.

Because population growth is slower, the la-

bor force is expanding only half as fast as it

did in the 1970s - meaning that it is slightly

Lack of Will on Proliferation

Why should anyone think Mr. Clinton

election largely depends.

agreeable but seems a modest price to pay to

contain his real and potential danger. The disappointing truth is that the embargo and the other punitive elements that go with it have so far failed in their inner purpose of ending Saddam Hussein's rule - although the policy has restored much regional normality and brought a tenuous relief to northern Kurds. But the inconclusiveness of the policy is more an argument for keeping the pressure on than for taking it off. If other nations must live with Saddam Hussein indefinitely, better that he be contained.

Many people remain troubled by the suffering of the innocent and unconsulted Iraqi people. Their pain is real, and Saddam Hussein has exploited it to muster support for terminating sanctions. It needs to be underlined that UN policy permits entry of medicines and foodstuffs. But the Iraqi leader, citing violations of "sovereignty," refuses to use the privilege. UN conditions center on monitoring Iraqi purchases and distribution and, unquestionably, do trample on Iraqi sovereignty. That is Iraq's burden for having started and lost the Gulf War. Saddam Hussein is responsible for denying his people the humanitarian relief that others are eager to furnish them.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

ness investment is rising strongly because the federal budget deficit, which preempts invest-

ment capital, is coming down. Finally, the

administration thinks that its plans for greater

public investment in training, transportation

It has to be said that no one has ever fully

explained the ups and downs of the productiv-

ity numbers, which makes forecasts here more

than ordinarily chancy. But the Clinton administration is engaged in a coherent attempt

to regain the kind of performance that Ameri-

On the subject of incomes, the economic

report emphasizes the deeply troubling in-

crease in inequality in America in the same

last two decades. The administration rejects

the accusation that the cause is imports from

low-wage countries. The new inequality is

equally visible in the parts of the economy

untouched by imports and, the report argues.

arises principally from new technology. The

remedy is not to fight trade or technical ad-

vances but rather to provide better education

for working people and, especially, for their

children. Failure would mean a society that is

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

more dangerously divided than ever.

cans used to be able to take for granted.

and communications will help.

Arms Are Streaming Into the Balkans

MOSCOW — Whether or not NATO involvement in Bosnia peacemaking leads to a wider Balkan or European war, all parties would do well to pay close attention to how international blockade runners and embargo busters keep cash, oil and

arms flowing to the lighters. Russians, whose sympathies are with their fellow Slavs and Orthodox Christians, the Serbs, worry about aid from the Muslim world to the Bosnian Muslims.

As a Russian journalist who covered the American war in Vietnam and the Soviet one in Afghanistan puts it, "Bosnia is a new frontier for Auslim fundamentalism.

Demagogues like Vladimir Zhirinovsky denounce "Islamic expansion" in the Balkans. His call for Russian action to "conquer and police" Muslim nations like Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan strike powerful nationalist echoes in Russia.

This generates pressure on President Boris Yeltsin's policymakers. Private Russian profiteers and reketiry, or racketeers - the new class of Russians now moving out of the country vast quantities of the foreign currency that Russia desperately needs to stabilize its economy - are probably helping the Serbs acquire the guns and oil they need for war.

Many Russians deplore this hemorrhage of capital abroad, estimated by Leonid Fituni, director of Moscow's Center for Strategic and Global Studies, at about \$15 billion a year. But the same Russians and others, not necessarily followers of Mr. Zhirinovsky, would like to see aid for the Serbs not left to the reketiry. They want it open and pub-lic, not confined to the few Russian volunteers known to be fighting with

the Bosnian Serbs. The Russians deplore that Iran, Saudi Arabia and other Arab and Muslim powers support the Bosnian Muslim cause with arms, cash and volunteers. Analysts in Moscow point out that Iranian and possibly some Arab oil seeps through the holes in the United Nations embargo, reaching Serbia and its junior partner in what is left of the old Yugoslavia, Montenegro, When Serbian attacks began in

earnest in 1991. Iran tried to send the Bosnians arms and some Revolutionary Guards as volunteers. U.S. and UN authorities intercepted the first planeload in Zagreb.
Next. Hezboliah and other pro-

Iranian groups in Lebanon sent arms - again through Croatia - this time

By John K. Cooley

with some success. Former mujahidin trained by the United States and Pa-kistan to fight the Soviets in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion in 1979 were recruited in about 30 different Muslim countries to fight as volum

teers in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Beginning in January 1993, arms from former Soviet stockpiles purchased by international arms dealers began to penetrate the UN embargo and arrive in Bosnia.

Allegations were published in Europe that bribes had been paid to Croats and even individual UN peacekeeping personnel to facilitate this traffic. Croatia and Slovenia received "hush" payments of oil deliveries from Algeria, Libya and the Gulf, according to these reports. Ramzi Tavkan, a former Turkish

officer advising the Bosnians, told European and Russian journalists that by July 1993 arms smugglers had secured safe and reliable routes into Bosnia to supply the Muslim forces. Some weapons were pur-chased from Serbian forces. The Belgrade government reported the execution of two Serbian officers for this traffic with the enemy.

Russians with experience in the region claim that arms dealers have managed to divert to Bosnia weapons which the cash-starved Serbians believed they were selling to Mideast

states, especially Iran and Libya. in return, Iran and possibly others have slipped crude oil to Serbia. Earlier, this oil was moved by private traders from Iran's ports of Bandar Abbas and Kharg Island through the Red Sea to Egypt's Suez-to-Mediter-ranean oil pipeline. At the Egyptian pipeline terminal of Sidi Kreir, near Alexandria, tankers carry the oil to Romanian Black Sea ports. Blockade-running barges and small tankers navigate over Romania's Danube waterway system to Serbia, often reportedly evading UN controls.

Starting this month, private traders will no longer exclusively control fran's oil shipments through Egypt's pipeline. The oil journal Middle East Economic Survey has reported that Iran's national oil company is to begin shipping oil on its own account. Some of the new shipments may be stored at Aghii Theodori in Greece, under arrangements with a Greek company that began in November.

While trying to track such oil shipments, allied investigators also seek to trace sanctions-busting payments for oil and arms. Lately they have focused on what looks like a minor Russian migration to Cyprus, where more than 1,000 small offshore companies have been set up with Russian partners and capital — much of it believed to be fugitive dollars exported by successful Russian wheeler-dealers and former high Communist Party officials.

The European Commission's Sanctions Monitoring Committee has asked governments to make hun-dreds of investigations of reported embargo violations. Italy, according to the committee, received 633 such requests by last month. Germany was a close second with 626 requests.

If Balkan conflict continues, allied and UN authorities, if they truly wish to throttle supplies, will have to vast-ly improve both their intelligencegathering and their countermeasures. Otherwise, future UN control efforts may prove to be even more of a mockery than they are now.

The writer, on ABC correspondent based in Cyprus, specializes in coverage of the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



East Asia's Arms Trade Is Going Local

ONDON - Britain's practice of selling weapons to Malaysia and Indonesia while providing development aid has become an issue. Environmentalists and human rights advocates cry foul. A committee of Parliament is investigating whether there has been a violation of the rules against linking arms and aid. The controversy obscures the fact that the arms trade in East Asia is changing

into a much more complex busines Sales of military hardware off the shelf are declining. Purhases of major weapons by East Asia in 1992 totaled \$3.6 billion, down from \$5.2 billion in 1987 in constant-dollar prices.

While arms exports to East Asia fall, competition between European and American weapons sellers intensifies. The provision of "sweeteners whether in bribes or linkage with aid

projects, is likely to increase.

More arms are being bought within the region. Just as East Asians learned to produce civilian goods that they once had to import from the West, so they are now expanding their arms industries.

Spending on defense is not rising as a percentage of GNP in East Asia

By Gerald Segal

because most countries are in the midst of rapid economic growth. However, absolute spending on defense is increasing. From 1985 to 1992, ontlays rose by 28.5 percent in Japan, 63 percent in South Korea, 25 percent in China, 31 percent in Ma-laysia, 36 percent in Singapore and 30 ercent in Taiwan. Many countries in the region have

industries with advanced technology and a pool of engineers and scientists. Hard-pressed defense industries in the West have learned from the civil sector just how capable the East Asians can become. Moreover, they need East Asian business.

need East Asian business.

South Korea is acquiring 120 F-16 fighters from the United States, but only 12 are being bought off the shelf; the rest will be assembled from kits or by co-production. Taiwan's purchase of F-16s from America will involve a significant amount of work for the Taiwan aerospace industry, Other states in the region are also using arms purchases from the West to lay the basis for an indigenous aerospace and weapons business. Malaysas's acquisition of FA-18s from the United States includes coproduction, as did Indonesia's order of F-16s.

Of course, sometimes the desire for indigenization has its price. This was seen in South Korea's development of an anti-aircraft system that could not distinguish between friendly and enemy planes. But Western compa-nies realize the risks of underestimatnies realize the risks of universalizating East Asian industry in its early stages. The region has a record of learning fast and then sending exports to the West and capturing sig-

European companies that are often shut out of the United States on national security grounds. The development of aerospace and defense businesses in East Asia has

are inclined to cooperate, especially

important lessons for the wider world. Total arms sales to the region will continue to fall, but that is not the part of the market to watch. Instead, increasingly complex co-production arrangements and co-ownership of defense companies are likely. Just as more than half the trade between developed industrial powers takes place within single multinational firms, trade in the defense sector will gradually go the same way. China, anxious to limit arms sales to Taiwan, will find this process in-

creasingly difficult to control International Herald Tribune.

Business as Usual

THE MOST important capital good produced in the West today remains not oil or automobiles or planes. It is armaments.

Many people imagine that the rearmament process was limited in time and place to the United States and to the eight years of the Reagan administration. In fact it began 20 years earlier and became a generalized phenomenon throughout the West. It is now estimated to be a 5900-billion-a-year business.

Nothing in current moves toward detente and demilitarization indicates that this will change. No production cutbacks or economic conversions are being considered in any country that would have more than a token effect on the global arms system.

- John Ralston Saul, commenting in The Washington Post.

No Shock Therapy for the Pentagon WASHINGTON — Only shock therapy can change the mind-

For multinational controls [against nuclear

proliferation] to work, they need some bite. In the past, the Cold War divisions between the United States and the Soviet Union made this practically impossible. Today the problem is just the opposite. With the United States the unrivaled superpower, the means are there. The problem is will — American will. Instead of using its status to stiffen policing of violators. the United States has declined to back up the International Atomic Energy Agency's de-mand for greater access to North Korean sites and has offered Pyongyang extra goodies (such as light water reactor technology) for fulfilling obligations it has already agreed to.

Whether or not Pyongyang has the bomb is beyond our competence to judge. But we do know two things: that those who do have the competence say they are unable to do their job. and that any inspection that allows the suspects to determine what is and what is not off-limits to inspectors is a farce. If we learned anything from Iraq, it is that these kinds of inspections may be worse than no inspections because they breed a false sense of security. The IAEA director-general. Hans Blix, rightly says that if he does not have access to resolve all issues including undeclared sites - "there will be no détente." If the nonproliferation regime collapses, it will not be because the IAEA took a stand. It will be because others didn't.

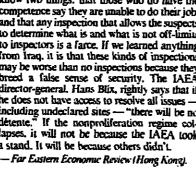
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set that developed in the U.S. De-partment of Defense during the Cold War. Since the end of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the Pentagon has experienced a great deal of attempted therapy and next to no shock.

When the Bush administration was treating it benignly, one of the Pentagon's severest critics was Les Aspin, then chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. Mr. Aspin criticized the proposed downsizing of the Pentagon to adjust to the "new world order" as simply defease by subtraction, a response to the Pentagon's organizational needs rather than to

threats to U.S. interests. He suggested that a radical, "bottom-up" review was needed if America was to get the peace dividend it carned from spending \$7 trillion to outlast the Soviet empire. As a presidential candidate, Bill Clinton endorsed the Aspin approach, and as president-elect he selected Mr. Aspin to be secretary of defense to revolutionize the Pentagon.

After slightly more than a year of the Clinton administration, it is clear that there will be little real change. Mr. Aspin is gone, and Mr. Clinton, after offering the job to such traditionalists as Bobby Ray Inman and Sam Nunn, said in his State of the Union address, "We must not cut defense further." True, Mr. Aspin and his deputy and successor. William Perry, did

carry out a review, but it was bot-

By Lawrence J. Korb

tom-up in name only. It resulted in a barely changed military force and a military budget about 85 percent of the average Cold War level.

The navy will maintain the 12 carrier battle groups that it "needed" during most of the Cold War. The air force gave up some 200 tactical lighters but gained an equal number of strategic bombers for tactical use. And while the army lost two active ground divisions, the marines gained one and the army national guard and army reserve were maintained at Cold War levels.

Relics of the Cold War like the SSN-21 Seawolf submarine, Trident-2 missile, F-22 fighter and Milstar communications system survived the review even though the Soviet threat that brought about their development has gone away. Mr. Clinton will spend more on the military than Richard Nixon did two decades ago — \$260 billion compared with \$230 billion in inflation-adjusted dollars - and the United States will spend more for national security than the rest of the world combined. Moreover, two years from now the military budget

will begin to increase again. How did this happen? First, instead of reinventing the Pentagon, the Pentagon reinvented the threat and played down the contributions of America's allies. The service chief's convinced Mr. Aspin and Mr. Perry that the regional threats from countries like Iraq and North Korea (whose military spending is \$20 bil-lion a year between them) are almost equal to that posed by the Soviet Union, which spent about \$300 bil-lion a year before its collapse. They ignored the potential mili-

another regional war - say, another Gulf War - and minimized the South Korean military's contribution to its country's defense. Second, Mr. Aspin and Mr. Perry did not tackle the 1948 agreement among the Joint Chiefs of Staff that lets the four armed services duplicate

one another's efforts in many com-

bat and support functions.

tary roles of European countries in

Third, a revamping of strategic nuclear forces was put off for a year. The Pentagon budget could ensi-ly be reduced to \$200 billion a year from its present \$260 billion. A budget this size would still ensure the preeminence of America's armed forces and their ability to handle any military threats to the national security. It would provide for 15 ground divisions, 20 tactical air wings and nine carrier battle

groups backed by an arsenal of 1,000 strategic nuclear weapons. Bill Clinton was elected president as the candidate of chi He endlessly exhorts the nation not to fear change. Why can't he take his own advice?

Mr. Korb, a national security spe-ciolist, is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. He contributed this

nificant slices of the marker Arms manufacturers in the West

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Viennese Ball

VIENNA - The State Ball, or "Hofball," took place in the historic "Re-doutensaal" of the Imperial Burg. which was gurgeously decorated for the occasion and for which some three thousand persons were invited. The costumes of the nobility of Hungary, Poland, Istria and Dalmaria, combined with the crowd of white and red uniforms, mingled with the charming toilettes of the ladies. formed a wonderful spectacle. Puncmally at nine o'clock, the imperial procession was opened by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, General Count Hunyady and the Grand Mat-ue de la Cour. Prince Hohenlohe.

1919: Fight Over Finne

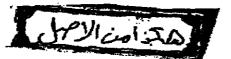
PARIS - Whatever be the outcome PARIS — whatever of the outcome, Serbia has shown sound political judgment and a high regard for the cause of peace by offering to submit to arbitration the question whether Fiume is to belong to Italy or to the new-born kingdom of Yugo-Slavia. Both States claim the port on strategic, economic and sentimental grounds; and the controversy resulting from the conflicting claims has recently become dangerously acrimonious. The appeal to arbitration serves the office of a safety-valve, hence is most welcome.

1944: Carolines Bombed

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUAR-

TERS - [From our New York edi-

tion: Army Liberator bombing planes, in their deepest penetration into Japan's ocean empire, have attacked in force Ponape Island, important enemy base in the Carolines about 400 miles from the great Truk naval base, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today [Feb. 16]. Fiftyfive tons of bombs dropped on Pona-pe at noon on Feb. 14, hit shore unstallations and sank a small cargo ship in Ponape harbor. The bombers met no fighter opposition and all re-turned safely to base.



Page 7

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OPINION

Millionaires Could Lose If This Trend Continues

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

less power at the ballot box than the the same sort of violation of the Constiwealthy? Should incumbents begin a tunion's equal protection guarantees, campaign with often-prohibitive advantages over the candidates who challenge them? Should a large number of

Most people would answer all of these lucations with an emphatic "no." Yet the rising cost of American political campaigns has created a system that often answers "yes" to each of them.
What has happened to the price of

winning elections is similar to what has happened to the price of medicine. In hospitals there are those wonderful (and expensive) new machines and proce-dures. In politics, there is the growing. importance of the paid political com-mercial, increasingly sophisticated poli-ing and direct mail techniques, and the rise of an army of smart political consultants who get paid leisure-class fees for running "populist" campaigns.
Somebody has to finance all this. If

you are a multimillionaire, you can dip into your bank account. That is one reason why in 1992 at least 51 of the 100 members of the Senate were millionaires. Millionaires can spend what they want because the Supreme Court ruled in 1976, in Buckley v. Valco, that it was a violation of free-speech guarantees to stop them from doing so. The court's concern for the First Amendment was admirable, but its decision gave a huge political advantage to the wealthy.

If you are not rich, you have to go begging, and the most obvious people to beg from are the organizers of political action committees for companies, professional groups and trade unions. They can write the biggest checks and usually ve them to incombents, on the selffulfilling theory that incumbents will be back. Thus, House incumbents mining in 1992 received eight times more PAC money than those who challenged them.

And money matters even when there are incompleted in the part of th

is no incumbent. In 1992 contests pitting newcomers against each other, the canraces out of four.

All these figures come from an important article that appeared last year in the Yale Law and Policy Review. Its authors. Jamin Raskin, a professor at American University's law school, and John Bonifaz, of the Center for Responsive Politics, argue that a new barrier has been erected. to political participation. They call it the vealth primary." If candidates are to have any chance of winning the regular primary, not to mention the election, they need to raise huge sums first.

They compare the wealth primary to the old "white primaries" in the South, The courts struck down the white primaries, which deprived blacks of a chance to participate in Democratic primaries, the only voting that mattered in the then

· بىللىنىدىن.

WASHINGTON — Should mid- one-party South. The wealth primary, die-class and poor people have Mr. Raskin and Mr. Bonifaz contend, is

theory is unlikely to win favor from the current Supreme Court. But their arguplaces in the United States Senate be ment underscores why campaign fi-reserved for millionaires? nance reform is essential if America is to preserve not just the form but also the substance of democracy. Money, properly, lubricates the economic market. But money is not supposed to play the same dominant role in the political process. That is why bribery and vote-buying are illegal. The rule is, "one person, one vote," not "one dollar, one vote," The law allows companies, but not the government, to be bought and sold.

The solutions to this problem are at hand, embodied in competing bills passed by the Senate and the House. In different ways, they would place some limits on the cost of campaigns (the equivalent of medical cost containment) and provide some public financing to give challengers - and others unable or unwilling to raise big bucks - a fair chance to make their case.

Public financing is often attacked as "taxpayer financing of politicians." But incumbent politicians receive such linancing now, thanks to their large staff allouments and free mailing privileges. Campaign reform is designed to give a

few of those resources to challengers. Nonetheless, the reform effort could et hung up on the public linancing issue. There is an alternative, at least in the case of Senate races. It would involve requiring federally licensed television stations to give a reasonable amount of free time to Senate candidates within 45 or 60 days of the election. This would take one of the biggest costs out of a campaign budget.
There are problems with this, of

course. Free-time provisions will not work for House elections, since they would create nightmansh problems for media markets covering dozens of House districts. Also, free time amounts to a tax imposed on television stations and no one else. And Federal Communididate spending more money won three cations Commission rules are such that channels available only on cable would not be covered by free-time provisions. Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause and a longtime advocate of

campaign reform, notes that free-time requirements are beginning to win broad acceptance across the political spectrum. He notes that Ross Perot, Bob Dole, Bill Clinton and William Buckley have all spoken favorably of the idea in principle. Free time, moreover, is the rule in almost every other Western democracy. However it gets done, money's writ in

American politics has to be limited. Millionaires should be able to buy as many cars and houses as they want but it should not be so easy for them to buy Senate seats, or the favor of senators. Washington Post Writers Group.

"UNTIL THOSE FOLKS GET TIRED OF KILLING EACH OTHER OVER THERE, BAD THINGS WILL CONTINUE TO HAPPEN."-Clinton, after the latest slaughter of civilians in Bosnia



PROLONG THE FIGHTING e-Franklin D. Clinton LET THE WORD GO FORTH FROM THIS TIME AND PLACE-

DON'T COUNT ON US! -John F. Clinton

A Moment on His Way to the Bullfights

DARIS - Ernest Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald had a friendship that blew hot and cold over two decades It must have been during a cold spell that Fitzgerald — as quoted not long ago by Peter S. Prescott — remarked. Ernest would always give a helping hand to a man on a ledge a little higher up." (Mr. Prescott was reviewing James R. Mellow's biography "Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences." for The

Washington Post.) I met Hemingway once when I was on a ledge lower than his, and giving a few idle thoughts to jumping. I was a correspondent in the Paris bureau of United Press, a shelf of respectable height, but Hemingway was a Nobel-prize winning

MEANWHILE

author. The encounter took place in the Ritz Bar. At that time it was decorated with handsome murals of 16th century horsemen and greyhounds in the days of François I, elongated El Greco-style.

The year was 1956. It was one of those beautiful summer evenings when the air of the lie de France, as someone once said, seemed filled with powdered gold. I was sitting at a table with The Girl. This was our farewell. The following day, all passion spent as far as she was concerned, she would be returning to the United States and I, with love dead, hope gone and no further reason to live. would be joining the French Foreign Legion, entering a monastery or possi-

bly even jumping off that ledge. We had just started a round of Bloody Marys. The Girl took a sip, looked idly around the room, and suddenly, with more vivacity than I had By Arthur Highee

seen in weeks, exclaimed, "Isn't that Ernest Hemingway? Standing at the end of the bar, talking on the telephone, was a tall man with a

white beard, handsome and imposing enough to be God the Father. "h's Hemingway, all right," I said. "Why don't you ask him to have a drink with us?" she said, just knowing I

wouldn't dare. What matter if the barman at the Ritz threw me out? My life was over anyway. I'll ask him," I said.

'No, no, don't." she said. "I was just kidding." "I wasn't," I said, squaring my shoul-

ders and striding to the bar. Hemingway had just ended his phone call. "Mr. Hemingway," I said. "the young lady at the far table and I would like you

to join us for a drink if you have time." He looked at me, then across the room at her. Whether it was because I was so obviously on the spot, or because she was so pretty - she really did look like a cross between Gene Tierney and Audrey Hepburn, as people often remarked - he said. I've got another phone call to make and then I'll join you."

When I returned to the table The Girl asked. "What'd he say? What'd he say?" 'He said he'd join us for a drink. Maybe he was just kidding.

A few minutes later, with both of us studiously not looking toward the end of the bar, a shadow loomed over the table and Hemingway sai down. We ordered a another round of Bloody Marys. Hemingway told us he was going

down to Spain for the builfights. He said

he had fully recovered from injuries suf-

fered when his small plane had crashed in the African jungle a few months be-fore. He asked me what kind of car I drove, and when I told him I had a Triumph TR-2 - a hig engine for a small chassis - he remarked, "Get up the manifold pressure in one of those

and you can really roll." We chatted for a few moments. Then he looked at his watch and said, "I'd like to stay longer but I've got a dinner date.

Nice talking to you."

The Girl took my hand and smiled warmly at me for the first time in weeks. You've got nerve," she said.

I signaled for the check. "Monsteur Hemingway a pave," the waiter said. Mr. Hemingway had paid for the drinks.

It turned out to be a beautiful evening, with things just the way they had been once upon a time. Though The Girl was committed to leaving the next morning — she had some family obligations back in the States - she said she would come back in the fall, and she did. But that is another story.

I read years later that Hemingway.

world-famous but not instantly recognizable to absolutely everybody, liked it when strangers came up to him and asked him to sign his autograph or have a drink. Anyway, he gave me a helping hand when I was on a ledge below his.

International Herald Tribune.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Timely Military Move

Moving weapons systems such as Patriot missiles to the Korean Peninsula is not only a valid political message but a timely military move. Two years as a tactical planner in Seoul taught me one unforgettable lesson: any war in Korea will be a come-as-you-are affair for our side. Why? North Korea's forces are massed near the DMZ, thus reducing to near zero both warning and time to reinforce the South before the bullets fly.

Bartering with an outlaw country to convince it to observe a treaty to which it is a party flies in the face of the sensible conduct of international affairs. Pyongyang is bound by international law to observe its nuclear commitments. If it is unwilling to accept that simple fact of international life, there is neither hope of negotiating with the Kims nor any reason to believe their diplomatic undertakings. There is every reason to prepare now for the North to initiate hostilities with

little or no warning. Kim Il Sung proved his willingness to do so 44 years ago.

DARRELL M. LOWE. Rabat, Morocco.

Mistake or Much Worse?

-BUT THAT WOULD JUST

Regarding "In This Caricature of mericu, Everyhody Skates Away Scot-Free" (Opinion, Feb. 7) by T. R. Reid:

Indeed it is a sorry time and state of affairs when the justice system becomes hostage to a dubious new set of "values." Police beat a man senseless on video: sons confess to murdering their parents; wives are battered; a husband's penis is severed: a man "protects" his home by shooting and killing a Halloween "intruder" — and the perpetrators all manage to

find junes that more or less pardon them. After the German judge set free the man who stabbed Monica Seles last year at a Hamburg tennis tournament, we now have a shameful new case of acquiescing to a \$25-million-dollar lawsuit and/or politically correct judgment in the Tonya Harding case.

What sort of precedents and examples are we creating for future generations by these scandalous sentences and sleazy court cases shown on television at all hours of the day? Besides all the takenfor-granted violence. With the ruthlessly ambitious Tonya Harding allowed to

skate for the United States in the Olympics, where are the simple rules of fair play, sportsmanship, pride and honor.

N. INGWERSEN. Hamburg.

The Olympics, like everything else that has to appeal to a large number of people, have for some time been totally mmercialized (or call it sponsor ized"). Even if Tonva Harding did know of the attack against Nancy Kerrigan before it occurred, she should be allowed to skate at the Games. After all, there are only two women skaters in the world who can do the three and a half turns required for the triple axel.

If Miss Harding wins the gold medal. hope she will pass along graciously. and of her own free will. 10 percent of the \$10 to \$15 million that a gold medal will earn her, with an apology and a "let's forget it" letter to Miss Kerngan. When one is young, and comes from a family of modest means, one just wants to succeed at any price. A mistake should be allowed, provided it is not repeated. OTTO H. NOWOTNY.

Basel, Switzerland,

Today's German Military Regarding "Wider NATO Games?"

General Klaus Naumann is by no means commander in chief of the German armed forces, or Bundeswehr, His correct title is inspector general of the

In peacetime, the post of commander in chief is held by the federal minister of defense, Volker Rühe, according to the German constitution. Should war break out, command

would automatically go to Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The German constitution thus provides that any kind of governmental power, including command of the miliiary, should be held exclusively by

democratically elected representatives

DIETRICH LEIMSNER.

Unfortunate Example

Regarding "Midshipmen Who Lied and Cheated: What Went Wrong?" (Feb. 2):

This report on the ethical vacuum at the United States Naval Academy failed to mention an obvious contributing factor: the appalling behavior of the academy graduate Oliver North, class of 1968. Such "heroes" serve as negative role models.

CHARLES R. NEWKIRK. U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1963. Gerbrunn, Germany.

Women in Parliament

Regarding "The Eternal Butler" (Features, Jan. 25):

Lady Astor was the first woman to sit in the House of Commons but not the first woman elected to Parliament. That bonor belongs to Countess Mar-kovitz of Ireland, However, the countess did not take her seat in Parliament because of Irish differences with Eng-

> FLORENCE M. MURPHY. Colorado Springs.

TIME AND CHANCE: Gerald Ford's Appointment Wth History

By James Cannon, 496 pages. \$25. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Douglas Brinkley

WHEN a perspiring and barely composed Richard Nixon announced his resignation as president on Aug. 8, 1974, under threat of imminent impeachment by the House Judiciary Committee, miltions of television viewers knew they were witnessing a tragic and unprecedented moment in history. The next day, not long after Nixon gave his famous "victory" salute and embarked on a one-way flight to San Clemente, California, Michigan's plain-spoken congressman, Gerald R. Ford, was sworn in as the 38th.

Ford, the man who stepped up to the plate in the midst of the United tes's grestest constitutional crisis since the Civil War, has been alternately ridiculed and ignored. Deen-ing Ford too dull and inconsequen-tial a figure for serious scholarly inquiry, John Updike went so far as to mockingly title his recent novel about a junior college professor and academic trivialist — "Memories of the Ford Administration."

With "Time and Chance," however, those days of scholarly neglect and comical trivialization are over. James Cannon, former national affairs editor for Newsweck and Ford's domestic policy adviser, has written a superbly provocative and arresting biography that traces Ford's life from his July 14, 1913. birth in Omaha, Nebraska, to his Sept. 8, 1974, decision to pardon Nixon of all Watergate conspiracy • Robert Cowley, editor of the Quarterly Journal of Military His-

Quarterly Journal of Military ris-tory, is reading "The Orchard Keep-er" by Cormac McCarthy. "He is one of the great literary stylists of our time. If I were teach-ing writing, there are passages I would read out loud to my students. He is a Southern novelist with all of the depth of Faulkner but more accessible and without the dead weight of that Faulknerian prose." (Lawrence Malkin, 1HT)



Cannon's own political analysis. It is also a highly readable story that not only elevates Ford to near greatness, but also transforms "the long national nightmare of Watergate into a national triumph. By docu-menting Ford's lifelong obsession with truth and honesty, Cannon is able to argue convincingly that there was no preresignation pardon deal made between Nixon and Ford. Much of "Time and Chance" is devoted to tracing the personalities of Ford and Nixon, polar opposites in character who shared almost identical Republican philosophies, as they emerged as young Washing-ton leaders. Ford was thrilled when Eisenhower selected Nixon to be his vice presidential candidate in 1952 and stood loyally by him when Tom Dewey tried to force him off the

charges. Although Cannon is clearly sympathetic to his former boss. "Time and Chance" is for the most part diligent, objective history, com-bining thorough archival research and almost 200 interviews with

ticket because of Nixon's "secret comparign fund." Nixon never forgot Ford's support. Both men were highly ambitious, with Nixon want-

coming speaker of the House. Yet if members in both parties distrusted "Tricky Dick," they all respected "Jerry" for his honesty and conciliatory, bipartisan approach to con-gressional decision-making; so much so that LBJ appointed him as the only Republican member of the House to serve on the Warren Commission's investigation of JFK's as-

But for all his innate goodness. Ford was still capable of dealing in the Nixonian games of low-rent politics: irresponsibly insisting that LBJ bomb Hanoi during the 1968 presidential campaign: leading the unconscionable effort to impeach the towering liberal Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas for a possible minor conflict-of-interest infraction; and callously dumping Vice President Nelson Rockefeller during his doorned 1976 presidential campaign in favor of Bob Dole. (Ford has called his treatment of Rockefeller one of the few cowardly things I did in my life.") But what differentiated the pipe-puffing Ford from most other outspoken politicians was the likability factor: the fact that everybody in Washingto ing no job short of the presidency knew he was true to his word, could and Ford hell-bent on someday be-

There were high-minded Republicans, 100 many to name, who, like Ford thought that public service and duty, not back-room deals and raw power itself, were the rewards of being an elected official. In the end these Republicans disowned Nixon and were infuriated that Ford pardoned him. A year later many of these Republicans would abandon Ford for Ronald Reagan in his failed attempt to seize the Republican presidential nomina-tion in 1976. "Time and Chance" makes it convincingly clear, however, that though unpopular and po-litically fatal. Nixon's pardon was the right thing to do.

Only a brief summary chapter of

"Time and Chance" assesses Ford's 895 days as president. "Time and Chance" leads one to conclude that a subtle but clear break with the JFK-LRJ-Nixon past and shares common ground with the Carter and first Reagan administrations. in that its primary objective was to restore the public's faith in govern-ment. No matter Nixon's faie, when the full record is examined, history will treat Gerald Ford kindly.

Douglas Brinkley, a professor of history at the University of New Orleans and the author of biographies of Dean Acheson and Jumes Forrestal, wrote this for The Washington

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

O N the diagramed deal James E. Cayne, president and chief executive of Bear, Steams Inc. demonstrates the skill that has won him many national titles. His part-ner is Kathie-Wei-Sender of Nash-

In deference to Mrs. Sender's well-known preference for the Precision System. Cayne opened the South hand with one club, strong and artificial. His partner doubled the one-spade overcall, showing in the mathed without a calculate half her methods either a relatively baianced hand with 5 to 8 points or a stronger hand lacking a spade stopper. Her final jump to six no-trump was questionable: Six clubs would have been decidedly better.

He cashed the club ace and led to replay North-South played in three the diamond queen. This revealed no-trump. now sure that West had begun with · five spades, at least, and four dia-

East erred by giving up a heart WEST on the third round of diamonds so • KQ178 when the king and acc of hearts ♥ 762 were played Cayne knew the whole 0 J 10 9 5 layout East would not give up a heart with a four-card holding, so West was marked with 5-3-4-1 dis-

It would have been a mistake to each another heart winner, which was needed as an entry. Instead South finessed the club nine successfully, relying on his assessment of the distribution. When this won, he was able to take two more heart. South won the opening spade tricks in dununy, take another club lead with the acc and tested dia finesse and make all 13 tricks. This mends, cashing the ace and king. was a gain of 13 imps, for in the

0 8 2 \$ Q 10 8 2 SOUTH

EAST (D)

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Encouraging AIDS News

The epidemic has

passed its peak in

San Francisco as

new cases decline.

By Gina Kolata New York Times Service

EW YORK — The AIDS epidemic has passed its peak in San Francisco, the first city to be struck by the disease, the city's health department said.

The number of new AIDS cases reached its highest level in 1992, 10 years after the peak year for HIV the effectiveness of prevention programs that were put to increase. into effect in the 1980s. Health department researchers said they expected the number of new cases to co experience that we're over the hill," Dr. Chassin continue to decline but more slowly over the next three years.

"This is good news," said Dr. George Lemp, the chief of the seroepidemiology and surveillance branch of the San Francisco health department's AIDS office. "We be-lieve we've altered the course of the AIDS epidemic in San Francisco." But others warned against com-placency. Jeffrey Levi, the director

of public policy at the AIDS Action Foundation in Washington, said that even if the epidemic was waning in San Francisco, other commu ties were still recording more cases and that the good news from San Francisco still depended on continued

prevention efforts. Recent reports of young high-risk men in San Francisco having unprotected sex are raising fears that the effectiveness of prevention programs may be waning.
It takes about 10 years for an HIV infected person to

develop AIDS. At 4 percent. San Francisco has the highest percentage of people infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, in any U.S. city. Nearly all of those infected are gay or bisexual men. U.S. health officials say that nationally their projections show a decrease in the proportion of AIDS cases among gay and bisexual men and an increase in the proportion among people

who inject illicit drugs.

Dr. John W. Ward, the chief of HIV and AIDS surveillance at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, said San Francisco could serve

as a model of effective prevention programs.

Dr. Mervyn Silverman, president of the American
Foundation for AIDS Research, said the change in behavior among gay men in San Francisco was unpar-alleled in the history of medicine. It was a change that many said could not occur or could not be maintained. Dr. Don C. Des Jarlais, the director of research at Beth Israel Medical Center's chemical dependency center in New York and an expert on AIDS among

intravenous drug users, called the San Francisco data

very heartening but he cautioned, "This should not be read as an excuse that we don't have to worry about

Dr. Ward said the AIDS epidemic was slowing across the United States but had not yet reached its peak. The epidemic is concentrated in a few cities, he said.

In New York, said Dr. Mark Chassin, the state health commissioner, the epidemic is very different from the one in San Francisco. The number of cases among homosexual and bisexual men has flattened infections. Last year, the health department said, the out but not dropped. The number among intravenous number of new cases dropped by 50 percent, reflecting drug users and their heterosexual partners continues

"I would hesitate to conclude from the San Francissaid. "I know we're not in New

But. Dr. Des Jarlais said, efforts in New York to prevent new infections in intravenous drug users, including the distribution of clean needles, are having an effect. He said that at the start of the

AIDS epidemic 13 percent of New York's intravenous drug users were becoming infected each year. Now, he said, the figure is 6 to 8 percent. The number of new HIV infections in San Francisco was highest in 1982, when about 8,000 new infections

were reported. Now, the number is down to about 1,000 new infections a year, Dr. Lemp said. But. Dr. Lemp said, even a rate of 1,000 new infections a year, "is too high and unacceptable." He added he and his colleagues suspected that many of those new infections were among young gay men who

were having unprotected anal intercourse. Dr. Lemp added, however, that educational efforts were under way to stop a second wave of the epidemic. "We have lots of efforts to block it." he said. "There is certainly a lot of information out there. It's nothing like it was in the early '80s when we didn't even know

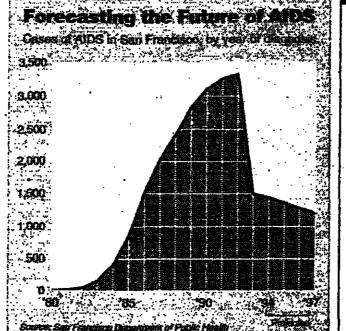
Dr. Lemp said the prevention efforts that were so successful in San Francisco were "comprehensive. community-based, grass-roots efforts."

AIDS existed."

For example, he said, one important program was to establish peer groups where young gay men could get together and talk about their risk of HIV infections and how to protect themselves.

"Sometimes, for younger people, you have to call them parties to make it more attractive, to get people interested in meeting other people and to learn to negotiate safe sex and to support each other," Dr.

Prevention could halt the AIDS epidemic, he said. "In this case, prevention would be the vaccine and I think it's the most effective vaccine."



A Step Forward in Cancer Fight

By Sandra Blakesiee New York Times Service

EW YORK - After decades of excruciating effort and cutthroat competition, chemists have synthesized taxol, a cancer drug that is arguably the most complex molecule ever cobbled together by human hands. The achievement, announced by two rival laboratories, is a major coup in synthetic chemistry, said Dr. Matt Suffness, program director of bio-chemistry and pharmacology grants at the Nation-al Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

Now that taxol can be made in the laboratory, Dr. Suffness said, researchers have new tools to improve the molecule. Taxol, hailed as a cure for ovarian cancer, has not lived up to those early claims, Dr. Suffness said, but has nevertheless proved to be a very effective and important anticancer agent in ongoing clinical trials.

Two chemists emerged as winners in a photo

finish in the race to synthesize raxol. First, by a nose, is Dr. Robert Holton, a professor at Florida State University whose report will be published in The Journal of the American Chemical Society. Second is Dr. K. C. Nicolaou, a chemist at the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California, whose work is described in the journal Nature.

Taxol, a substance isolated from the Pacific yew tree, was found to have cancer killing effects in the early 1960s, and its structure was delineated in 1971. At its core, taxol contains four carbon rings that are folded up in a cup shape. One ring has eight carbon atoms, two have six carbon atoms and the fourth has four atoms. Hung all over this structure are so-called functional groups, dangling clumps of oxygen and nitrogen atoms that interact with each other and with outside molecules.

In deciphering such molecules, synthetic chemists study the structural elements, spin them around in their mind's eye and on computer screens and then try to find ways to stitch them together in the test tube.

Ethiopian Perfects Vaccine for Cattle

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

EBRE ZEIT. Ethiopia - It is Timkat in Debre Zeit, the holy day that celebrates Christ's baptism in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. A silent crowd watches the priests as they parade beneath a blaze of brightly colored silk umbreilas.

"I was supposed to become a priest so I learned whole books of verse in Geez. It's the ancient language of our church. I didn't understand a word of what it meant, but it helped me later on when I had to memorize anatomy," said Dr. Tilahun Yilma, a molecular biologist, who was in the audience.

His voice, which is unalloyed Californian, his camera and his casual sports clothes mark him as a man of two cultures. He is one of thousands of Ethiopians who chose selfimposed exile during the years under the tyrannical Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam when more than a million people died as a result of famine, armed uprisings and state-authorized terror.

New Dr. Yilma is back to see what he can do for his country. His gift to his native land of a recombinant, or genetically engineered, rinderpest vaccine is a considerable one.

The vaccine would enable peasant herders to eradicate a disease that has plagued their cattle for a century. If this opportunity is taken, it would save this poverty-stricken country in the Horn of Africa millions of dollars and earn millions of dollars more.

Rinderpest wiped out 200 million cattle in Europe in the 18th century. Now in the developed world, it is even more anachronistic than smallpox. It only exists in laborato-

By David Brown

ries. However, it is still a scourge in Africa, by cattle herders and which could easily be cattle herders from the scab of a vaccinated Asia and the Middle East that deprives cattle-rearing countries of billions of dollars of income. Related to carrine distemper and human measles, rinderpest is considered the Third World's most vicious livestock killer. Animals infected with the virus develop fever, diarrhea and ulcers. In less than two weeks most of the herd is dead.

In 1970, fresh from the University of California with a doctorate in veterinary medi-cine, Dr. Yilma returned to head a rinderpest program in the western province of Harar. It was part of a campaign to eradicate the the disease in Africa. Some 124 million head of cattle were inoculated with Plowright vaccine. Because the vaccine was made from tissue culture, it is sensitive to heat and had to be kept refrigerated to be effective.

As they were operating in remote areas where there were only tracks for roads and the temperature soared to 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 centigrade), executing the program was a logistical and administrative nightmare. Dr. Yilma and a colleague almost lost their lives when their Land Rover broke down in the Ogaden desert, leaving them stranded without water for three days. They were rescued by nomadic Issa tribesmen.

used by them even in the maynem of war zones. This decision coincided serendipitously, with the birth of molecular biology...

His chance came in 1983 when Genentech Inc., the first commerical molecular biology company in the world, requested his assistance. The company had developed gamma interferon protection against cancer by using the recombinant DNA approach. But they were up against a two-month deadline to present clinical data to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for approval needed to market the product commercially.

EVERAL virologists had already failed to come up with the required data Dr.Yilma succeeded in two weeks. Genentech was so grateful,

But while the geographical transfer of technology was now in his sights, approval in scientific circles was not. The dismantling of scientific prejudice was to prove the hardest task of all

"Getting approval was hell." Dr. Yilma said. "Science is easy but dealing with bureaucrats is something else. The vaccine was there before regulatory people had any idea what DNA was. There weren't the trained people in place to evaluate it. So when you don't know, you block it."

The principal protagonist was Margare Mellon, a spokeswoman for Concerned Scientists, who sat on the first USAID approval committee. Like her colleague Jeremy Rif-kin, she is concerned with the impact on the they agreed to teach him the fledgling science of molecular biology ever his sammer break genes are let loose. Rifkin had already taken He worked 15-hour days.

In 1986 the U. S. Agency for International the U. S. Department of Agriculture to court over the release of a genetically engineered over the release of a genetically engineered rabies vaccine. He had lost the case, but it rabies vaccine. He had lost the case, but it Congress for research in molecular biology rabies vaccine. He had lost the case, but it Dr. Yilma told the agency that if he could that made the department wary. The battle have some of money he would develop a for recognition lasted five years. It wasn't rinderpost vaccine. The agency gave him simil a new committee sat that included \$900,000.

He first identified the H (haemagglatining) neering that the vaccine was finally approved that the vaccine was finally approved.

Just over a decade later, in the early 80s, the virus broke out again and spread through East and West Africa like a bush fire. Along the Ethiopia border vets were unable to vaccinate cattle because of lighting. The loss in cattle amounted to \$400 million.

Dr. Yilma, who by this time had added a Ph. D. in viral microbiology to his credentials, was distressed by how civil wars impede Africa's development. He decided to develop

Africa's development. He decided to develop ly and is not sensitive to heat or light. It can Mary Anne Fuzgerald is a London-based a technology that could easily be reproduced also be reproduced easily and cheapily by Journalist who covers Africa.

IN BRIEF

A New Assault on Mars

NEW YORK (NYT) - The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is making plans for a new program of Mars exploration. It will begin with the launching of two small unpiloted flights in November 1996, in an attempt to recover as quickly as possible from the failure of the Mars Observer mission last

The 10-year program would involve relatively lowcost spacecraft, including some designed to make scientific observations from orbit and others capable of landing on the Martian surface. The launchings would be scheduled every 25 months, taking advan-tage of each favorable launching opportunity that occurs as Mars comes into alignment with Earth.

By the end of the flights. NASA planners said. scientists should have a broad understanding of the annual climate cycles on Mars, the surface mineralogy and chemistry and the detailed topography of poten-

Debate on Marijuana, Again NEW YORK (NYT) - Therapy or threat? The old

questions about marijuana are surfacing once again, as advocates of legalizing marijuana see glimmers of hope in the Clinton administration. After being nominated as surgeon general but before she was con-firmed, Dr. Joycelyn Elders said she believed that

marijuana ought to be legal for medical use.

Dr. John Morgan, a professor of pharmacology at the City College of New York, is persuaded by the anecdotes he hears. He said he believed that marijuana was probably effective in controlling the nausea and vomiting of chemotherapy and also the nausea and terrible wasting syndrome that often strikes people

"I have personal contact with a number of people who said that smoked marijuana was far and away the -- best treatment for nausea and vomiting." Dr. Morgan

'In the modern age, we've come to rely on high tech, double-blind controlled trials." Dr. Morgan said. But, at the same time, he added, "people, for years, have

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been searching through plants and herbs to find their own medicines." And, he said, "people do find medi-cations other than the official ones. I think marijuana Others vehemently disagree. Dr. William Bennett,

an expert on high blood pressure and kidney disease at Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, oposes what he calls the "medicalization" of the mariuana issue. Bennett said he and his wife joined the antidrug movement after their son died suddenly, with cocaine in his blood. He is strongly against making marijuana legal.

"Marijuana has never been shown safe and effective for anything — not one single study," Bennett said. Its active ingredient, delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol, is prescribed in pill form to prevent nausea and vomiting, but Bennett said it was only slightly better than a

Contact Lenses and Sleep

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - People who regularly wear contact lenses while sleeping are least eight times more likely to suffer eye damage than those who do not, a study released this week said.

"The main point is that most of the risk is due to overnight wear, not lens type," said Dr Oliver Schein of the Johns Hopkins Wilmer's Cornea Service and Dana Centre for Preventive Ophthalmology and a senior author of the study. "Even adequate lens care hygiene, although recommended, does not protect the wearer against the excessive risk of overnight wear."

Wearing lenses overnight can cause the cornea, the clear covering of the eye, to become infected by bacteria and other germs, according to the study. The study concludes that removing either disposable or conventional extended-wear contacts at night

would reduce the rate of inflammation of the cornea by as much as 74 percent. The study was conducted by scientists at the Wil-

mer Eye Institute, the Oregon Health Sciences University's Casey Eye Institute and Michigan State

Vashington Post Service

ASHINGTON — Between 1982 and 1986, the death rate from malaria in the pediatric wards of the largest hospital in

Zaire rose from 4.8 percent to 15.3 percent. In 1986, none of the Peace Corps volunteers working in villages in the West African country of Benin contracted malaria while taking a drug called chloroquine. In 1987, all

The reason for both of these disturbing events was that the microorganism that causes malaria had become resistant to chloroquine, the standard medicine used to prevent and treat the disease for the previous 40

Last week, researchers in Kenya -- where chloroquine has been useless for a decade reported that more than 25 percent of malaria cases in a recent study were resistant to the two more modern and expensive antimalarial drugs, mefloquine and doxycycline. Across all of sub-Saharan Africa - in-

deed, in all of the world's tropical regions -

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malaria is making a comeback as one of the Kenya, virtually all children under age 5 A combination of pyrimsthamine and sul-

Tenacious Malaria Outwits Treatments

demic. Current estimates are that the disease causes 200 million cases of clinical illness a year, and up to 2 million deaths - though some epidemiologists believe the toll may be twice as high. More than three-quarters of the mortality occurs in Africa, chiefly among children. The World Bank last year issued a report predicting that mortality from malaria may double in the next decade.

The return of malaria, however, is neither explosive nor, in an age of high-profile catastrophes, especially arresting. It does not awaken collective dread in wealthy. Western and temperate nations where the disease has

been virtually extinct for four generations.

Malaria is caused by a family of microscopic parasites called Plasmodium, and nitted by the bite of certain species of mosquitoes. It is characterized by high fever, prostration and the rupture of red blood cells. In its worse cases, malaria causes lifethreatening anemia, coma or death.

body escapes. In surveys in some villages of western years.

majaria is making a comeoack as one of the great killers of human beings.

Reliable statistics are hard to get in many developing countries where malaria is endeveloping countries where malaria is eninfections are "subclinical" though a creating countries, such as Malawi, have moved to it as those to death.

campaign to kill off mosquitoes with DDT Disease Control and Prevention. reduced the number of confirmed malaria cases to 10 in 1963. In the last 1960s, the msect "vectors" developed widespread resistance to the pesticide. By 1970, Sri Lanka

was up to I million cases a year. The cause of malaria's current resurvence is resistance to chloroquine, the one cent-adose drug that once was the workhorse antimalarial in the developing world. Plasmodium resistant to the drug apparently evolved in two places, South America and Southeast reatening anemia, coma or death.

Asia, in the late 1950s. These parasites arrived in East Africa in 1978, and swept rived in East Africa in 1978. westward to the Atlantic coast in less than 10

percentage progress to illness, and some of the village-level replacement for chloroquine. Resistance to the combination, however, is By adulthood, repeated infection produces widespread in Southeast Asia and the Amapartial immunity. In the Kenyan surveys, zon basin, and few people doubt such a fate LONAL

Ma. B.

partial immunity. In the Kenyan surveys, zon sasta, and new people doubt such a nate about 40 percent of adults were found to lies in Africa's future. have bloodstream parasites on any day.

"You reach a point where you can't justify There was a time when public health specialists thought malaria could be wiped out poople are dying," said Linda Schultz, an in some tropical countries. In Sri Lanka, a epidemiologist of malaria at the Centers for

SSENTIALLY all other antimalarials that are easy enough to adlarials that are easy enough to ad-minister — and sufficiently nontoxic to use outside the hospital -are too expensive for sub-Saharan Africa. Even if they weren't, resistance to some of them, such as merloquine, is spreading. On the Thailand-Cambodia border, 80 percent of malaria is mefloquine-resistant.

An experimental vaccine being developed in Colombia is showing good results in reducing the number of attacks among chil-dren. But it does not prevent the disease.

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Nibbling Chocolates? Not to Worry the university and organizer of the symposium. By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

EW YORK - As sales on Valentine's Day proved, millions of people assume that the quickest way to a lover's heart is through a hiscious box of chocolates, even if it is not the healthiest

But according to recent studies of chocolate's effects on cholesterol, at least in the medical sense these hopeful Valentines need not have worried. Even a three-pound heart-shaped box of the richest pure chocolate - as sinful as its 6,900 calories may seem — is unlikely to stop hearts dead in their tracks.

To be sure, chocolate is rich in saturated fatty acids. These are the fats, solid at room temperature, that raise cholesterol levels in the blood and set the stage for heart attacks by clogging coronary arteries with cholesterol-laden deposits. Yet highly saturated cocoa butter - the very fat that gives chocolate its unique and universally appealing "mouth feel" — almost miraculously spares blood vessels.

The essential component of cocoa butter is a saturated fatty acid known as stearic acid.



found in larger amounts in chocolate than in any other food.

According to studies presented last week at a "Chocolate in Perspective" symposium at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, underwritten by the Chocolate Manufacturers of America, stearic acid is like no other saturated fatty acid.

explained that before stearic acid has a chance to muck up the body's cholesterol metabolism. it is rapidly converted in the liver to oleic acid, a monounsaturate also present in olive and can-ola oils that neither raises nor lowers serum cholesterol. Dr. Denke's colleague, Dr. Scott Grundy, an

expert on how various fats affect the heart, concluded, "There's not much of a problem from eating two or three chocolate bars a week."

Dark chocolate is preferable, since milk chocolate by definition contains itsik-derived butterfat in addition to its cocoa butter. In studies in the journal Metabolism and pre-

sented at the symposium, Dr. Penny M. Kris-Etherton, a nutritionist at Permsylvania State University in University Park, fed 33 healthy young men diets rich in different fats: cocca outter, olive oil, soybean oil or dairy butter.

On the highly saturated cocoa butter diet. there was no increase in the men's serum cholesterol, just as there was none on the olive oil dies. But, as expected, the dairy butter dies, rich in saturated fatty acids raised cholesterol levlike no other saturated fatty acid,

Or. Margo Denke, a nutrition specialist at turates, lowered them.

World Science: A Picture of Inequality

By Barry James aonat Herald Trabune

ARIS - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Orga-nization published its first World Science Report this week, pointing to massive inequality in the distribution of research and development activities.

The report, which was released in Nairobi at a symposium on scientific and technological cooperation in Africa, says that only a onvilezed few in the world feel the benefits of science.

More than 80 percent of world research and development is is carried out in a handful of industrialized countries. The gap between

poor and rich is a knowledge gap," said Feder-ico Mayor, the director general of Unesco. The World Science Report a 278-page review of the status of world science and of

current developments, says the risk of vast sections of the global population being by-passed altogether by scientific progress is growing exponentially.

For example, more than 900 million adults cannot read, and the illiteracy tate among women is twice as high as among men. Development aid from rich to poor nations has perpetuated a situation of inequality, according to Mayor, because the industrialized nations have

give things instead of providing the means by which countries can become self-reliant. Although developing countries have pro-duced many fine strentists, the report says, they are often tempted to more to the industrialized nations for tack of resources at home.

The report investigates ways in which this trend might be reversed, including.

The development of global science programs in subject to grams in subjects such as occanographs, coone depletion, global warming and sessiology that require inputs of data from scientists all over the world. the world

 Electronic networks to enable scientists to Mayor, because the industrial nations have tended "to give things instead of providing the means by which countries can become self."

The means by which countries can become self. International centers for scientific research reliant.

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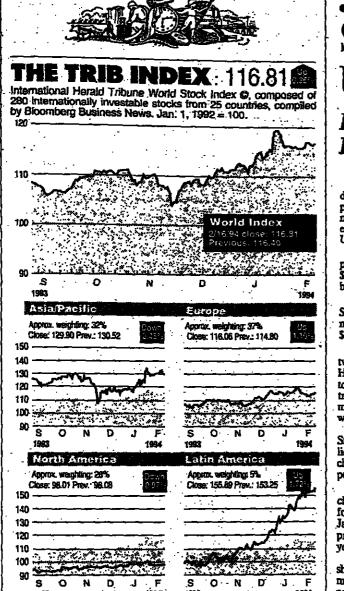
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Utilities	129.24	129.09	+0.12	Rew Mederials	121.29	120.52	+0.64
Finance	121.55	121.15	+0.33	Consumer Goods	101.21	100.54	+0.57
Services	125.55	125.46	+0.07	Viscellaneous	132.29	133.27	-0.74

Japan's Surplus Up Again

Exports to U.S. Balloon 9.4%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO -- Japan said Wednesday its trade surplus jumped 17 percent in January from the like month a year ago, driven by brisk exports to the rest of Asia and the United States.

The Finance Ministry said Japan's overall trade surplus rose to \$6.11 billion in January from \$5.22 billion a year ago.

Japan's surplus with the United States rose for the eighth straight month, reaching \$3.13 billion from \$2.93 billion in January 1993.

After Friday's failed summit between Prime Minister Moribiro Hosokawa and President Bill Clinton, the increase was sure to make trade hawks in Washington determined to force Japan to change its

ways, economists said. Japan's exports to the United States rose 9.4 percent, to \$7.8 billion, while the reverse flow of merchandise grew at a faster rate of 11 percent, to hit \$4.7 billion.

The ministry used an average exchange rate of 111.94 year per dollar for calculating trade statistics for January, representing the yen's ap-preciation by 11.5 percent from a vear earlier.

Economists said the surplus should trend lower in the coming months as a strong yen makes Japanese goods more expensive overseas. putting a damper on exports.

But they warned that a pick-up in the U.S. economy would spur some increased demand for Japanese goods regardless of the price. "If we were to wait for a bit, we should see quite a bit of improve-ment," said Dick Beason, an economist at James Capel & Co.
(Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ Japan Criticizes U.S. Japan's chief negotiator for the recently concluded Uruguay Round of world trade talks accused the United States on Wednesday of bad faith for pulling back tariff cut offers that helped seal the pact, Omergenoral Herald Tribune Reuters reported from Geneva.

Good Business or Revenge? Canal Plus Shake-Up Offers a Bit of Both

By Jacques Neher

ional Herald Tribune PARIS — Was last week's surprise overhaul in the ownership of Canal Plus SA simply an exercise in French capitalism designed to protect the paytelevision station from being steamfolled by American media giants?

Or did it reflect the hand of Prime Minster Edouard Balladur, punishing his political enemies while trying to ensure certain French companies had a leading role in the development of Europe's multimedia industry?

Probably a bit of both, analysis and political observers said, reacting to the brouhaha surround-ing Monday's resignation of the station's founder and chairman, André Rousselet. He protested a shareholder pact, made behind his back, that united Agence Havas, the advertising and media con-cern, Compagnie Generale des Eaux, the water distributor and cable television operator, Société Générale, the bank, and France Telecom, the state-

owned telephone company.

Just as Pierre Lescure, the managing director, was named Wednesday to replace him at the helm of Canal Plus — a company that has grown over the past decade from zero to 5.7 million subscribers and 8.67 billion francs (\$1 billion) in sales -Mr. Rousselet charged that he was victim of a political plot inspired by Mr. Balladur.

"Edouard killed me" Mr. Rousselet said in a front-page opinion column published Wednesday in Le Monde, the French newspaper. He wrote that the prime minister has steadily imposed his will on, and installed his friends at, some of France's

largest companies.

This man, day after day, spins his web, placing at the largest companies a dozen men picked because of their loyalty, systematically evicting all those who don't show the same obedience no matter what other merits they may have."

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

sellschaft AG, the German mining

and metals company recently res-

cued from bankruptcy, is weighing

whether to sell all or part of its headquarters, located near Frank-

furt's Old Opera, and move in with a subsidiary to raise and save cash,

company sources said Wednesday.

A Metallgesellschaft spokesman

declined comment, but other com-

FRANKFURT -- Metallac-

Nevertheless, observers agreed that the move to effectively unseat Mr. Rousselet at Canal Plus carries a strong scent of political revenge. Mr. Rousselet, a Socialist, is the former campaign manager and current golling partner of President Fran-cois Mitterrand. He also has been a constant thorn in the side of France Telecom, opposing the heavy TDF1 direct-broadcast satellite, its strategy for introducing high-definition television and the na-tional cable television plan. All three have been marked failures.

At the same time, some say his departure may be a good thing because it will open Canal Plus to international alliances that Mr. Rousselet fought.

"At the beginning, Rousselet was absolutely right to fight for independence and maintain an independent strategy," said Eric Michelis, an ana-lyst in Paris with Kleinwort Benson Securities. But things have changed, and you can't remain on your own. Canal Plus is too small to build Europe's information superhighway. It needs to create alliances, with both European and American compa-

The new pact unites Generale des Eaux, Havas and Société Générale — which together own 48.7 percent of Canal Plus. In addition, France Telecom and Generale des Eaux are taking minority

Analysts say the agreement puts the water company in the driver's seat of Canal Plus and opens the way for policies that could help it develop its unprofitable cable business in France.

But the new arrangement could turn stormy. because France Telecom and Generale des Eaux are currently fighting for control of the cable business being sold by the Caisse des Depôts & Consignations, the state-run savings institution.

Cable was launched in France in 1982, but only On Monday, Mr. Bailadur said the Canal Plus shareholer pact "isn't my business," and that all he percent of the households passed by cable lines.

problems.

setback the company has already

suffered because of its financial

See METALL, Page 10

EU Levies Fines Of \$117 Million On Steelmakers

By Tom Buerkle International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS - In one of its biggest antitrust cases ever, the European Union on Wednesday fined 16 steelmakers 104 million European currency units (\$117 million) Wednesday, saying the companies had flagrandy violated EU law to fix prices and share markets for steel beams.

"This is a case where everything which can be infringed has been infringed by several companies," Karel van Miert, the EU's competition commissioner, said. "We needed to be tough."

Several of the companies, however, rejected the charges and said they would appeal to the European Court of Justice.

The decision threatened to worsen relations between the commission and the companies just when the EU's executive agency is trying to get steelmakers to close plants and otherwise reduce capacity to bring the industry back to health. fines as a blatant pressure tactic.

coming barely 12 hours after Mr. van Miert and the EU's industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann, steel companies for cutbacks at a dinner meeting in Brussels.

was coincidental, but Mr. Bangemann said their message to the ex-ecutives had been clear: Come up with big cuts by the time EU industry ministers meet in April or lose ! billion Ecus of loans the companies are to get to help their restructurings.
The fines also could add fuel to

the long-running U.S.-European disputes over steel trade, as they Sale of the site, a 24,000-squaremeter (79,000-square-foot) complex of old and new office buildgive official backing to a major ings, could quickly generate contention of American steel of capacity cuts.

"several hundred million Deutsche makers: that European producers marks" in hadly needed liquidity and reflect well on the company's operate as a cartel, to the detriment American competitors.
"It won't simplify life with the attempts to pay off a crushing debt. they said. In January. Meiallge-sellschaft and its creditors agreed on a rescue package of 3.4 billion

was slapped with the second-larg- reported from Berlin."

est fine among the 16 companies,

12.3 million Ecus.
The biggest fine, 32 million Ecus, was leveled at British Steel PLC, which had the biggest beam sales during the three-year period in-volved in the case.

A spokesman in London for British Steel said the company was "astonished" by the decision and expected to appeal, although it was still awaiting a detailed report on the commission's decision.

In Germany, Preussag AG, which was fined 9.5 million Ecus, said it would use "all available means" to oppose the fines.

The companies fined made up a virtual roll call of major European steelmakers, including Arbed SA of Luxembourg, fined 11.2 million Ecus, Ferdolin SpA of Italy, 9.5 million Ecus. Thyssen Stahl AG of Germany, 6.5 million Ecus, and Siderúrgica Aristrain Madrid SL of

Spain, 10.6 million Ecus. The commission said the compa nies, at least as far back as 1984, Some in the industry saw the had made a series of agreements to fix prices, share markets and exchange confidential information. The fines were based only on sales from July 1, 1988, to the beginning had pressed senior executives of of the investigation in 1991, however, because EU producers before 1988 had the commission's permis-The two insisted that the timing sion for some forms of cooperation, part of an effort to bail the industry out of its recession of the early and

> Mr. Bangemann said Tuesday's meeting with industry executives had produced no new commitments on cutbacks. Private industry still rejects as insufficient the commission's decision in December to permit nearly 7 billion Ecus of subsidies for state-owned producers in return for 5.6 million tons

■ Riva to Buy Eko Stake Treuhandanstalt, the privatiza-

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tion agency for the former East Americans," Jean-Yves Gilet, head Germany, said Riva SpA of Italy of international affairs for Usinor would buy the 40 percent of steel-Sacilor, said. The French steel-maker EKO Stahl AG that it does maker's Unimetal SA subsidiary not already own, AFP-Extel News

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

In Russia, Battling to Stay in Business

By Judith Ingram ARATOV, Russia — For Vladimir I.

Tyrin, a Communist-era manager who has skillfully adapted to capitalist ways, the formula for success in Russian business is simple. "You need connections, money, intellect, energy and hard work," he recited.

But any visitor to the trucking business

that Mr. Twin has built in three years notices

a sixth necessity. Just inside the gate of the compound, which is opened by a young man in camouflage fatigues, an armored personnel carrier is parked. We got it just to be on the safe side. Mr. Tyrin said.

Because of skyrocketing crime and an inef-

fective and sometimes corrupt police force, security in Russia and other former Soviet

republics is as important an ingredient in the new economic max as money and hard work. Mr. Tyrin, 43, is capitalizing on that. As most any entrepreneur might do, he is turning necessity into enterprise — beginning to hire out his guards to other companies that cannot provide this important ingredient of success

for themselves. At Mr. Tyrin's company, Dortechservice Corp., guard dogs pace at the ends of tethers attached to corner posts in the yard. Video cameras monitor comings and goings. More young men in uniform, shouldering shotguns, mill around inside the office building.

Of 183 employees, 70 belong to the security brigatie, which Mr. Tyrin calls a preventive service to discourage attacks from armed rob-bers or gangs. Many are former members of the spetmar, special troops used by the Interi-

or Ministry in hot spots around the former Soviet Union like Azerbaijan and Georgia Others have come from police and army ranks. Dortechservice trucks, with a driver and one or two security men, ply Russian roads that are as safe as the high seas in the heyday

of piracy. Much of the company's business consists of taking over consignments of goods at the Russian borders from foreign shippers wary of losing their cargo to hijackers. So far, Dortechservice has had only one decisive confrontation with extortionists. A

group was trying to squeeze money out of a collective farm with which the company works, and Mr. Tyrin lent a few of his security men for a sort of late-night negotiation. He and the director of security, Vladimir

See BATTLE, Page 11

OECD Head Rejects U.S. Criticism Over **Employment Policy**

By Alan Friedman International Herald Tribune

Metallgesellschaft Weighs a Change

move. Company executives and in-dependent analysts agreed the idea

made sense, saying the pragmatism of such a move would offset any

"If they have the possibility to

generate cash this way, they should

The concern's troubles affected

definitely consider the leasibility of

doing so." said Johannes Reich, an

few stockholders. Page 11.

intangible loss of face.

pany executives who spoke on condition of anonymity said top man-dition of anonymity said top man-Hamburg. "Any loss of prestige

agement was actively mulling the would be marginal compared to the

PARIS - Jean-Claude Pave, the OECD chief who is fighting for a third five-year term, on Wednesday brushed aside U.S. criticism that he had failed to offer policy recommendations that would stimulate economic growth and reduce un-

employment.

U.S. officials have said a draft study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to be discussed next month at a summit of leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations, had sidestepped the contentious is-sue of whether to reduce interest rates or take other macroeconomic

steps to boost employment.

The OECD director-general said in an interview that he was "not bothered" by remarks in a recent

letter from Ambassador David Aaron, the U.S. delegate to the Par-is-based economic think tank. In the letter Mr. Aaron. with backing from Washington, criticized the OECD draft for its lack of mac-

reconomic policy recommenda-tions for tackling unemployment.

Mr. Paye, 59, a former French
Foreign Ministry official, has been
walking a political tightrope since
both the American and British governments said two weeks ago that they favored replacing him with a political heavyweight when his second term expires in September. On Feb. 2, the United States said

it "strongly supported" Donald Johnston, a Canadian politician, for the post because he would provide "political-level leadership" and re-energize the OECD. Britain. meanwhile, is lobbying on behalf of Nigel Lawson, the former chancel-

Mr. Paye denied Wednesday that the unemployment study had overlooked the macroeconomic di-

We have told everybody, infinal report to ministers in June will interest rates.

S.

focus on long-term structural prob-lems and will include an update on macroeconomic policy."

The OECD draft report stresses the structural problems of unem-ployment and calls for more flexi-bility in the labor market, but U.S. officials say it fails to address the need for lower interest rates to help Europe out of recession. In Washington, an official said

this view had been expressed at an OECD meeting two months ago by Lawrence H. Summers, the U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury in charge of international affairs. During the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland, in late January, Mr. Summers again stressed the need for an easing of monetary policy by the Bundesbank and other European central banks to stimulate European growth.

Mr. Paye said Wednesday that his final report would deal with structural and macroeconomic issues. But he said he would not take sides in the debate over macroeconomic policy. Instead, he said: "Let the quote what my father told me when I was a young man: 'Do the best you can, and let others do the

Another U.S. official said President Bill Clinton's administration would be happy if Mr. Paye included views on macroeconomic policy measures in his final report.

Asked what results he would like to see from the summit meeting on employment, scheduled for March 14 and 15 in Detroit, Mr. Paye said he would like the Group of Seven governments "to say that our anal ysis and recommendations are

He added that European govern-ments would have difficulty introducing monetary or fiscal policies to stimulate growth "in isolation." but that he would be pleased to se collective action "to do a bit more cluding the United States, that the on monetary policy, in lowering

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Herald Eribunc

In New York, Taking the Search for Security Into the Street

By Peter Slaun New York Times Service

NEW YORK - While many of the manufacturing and wholesaling industries that cluster in frequently troubled neighborhoods outside this city rely on what might be called a forcess approach to security, consultants, owners and development officials have been exploring relatively new multilateral appreaches to security geared toward involving communities more heavily in their own safety.

At the Pfizer Inc. drug factory in the Wilhamsburg section of Brooklyn, the security program is keyed to a comprehensive effort to improve the surrounding neighborhood, said N. David Milder, principal of DANTH Associates, a Queens-based economic-development consulting firm.

"Pfixer extends its protective umbrella out

into the community, he said, by installing closed-circuit television cameras at the near-by Flushing Avenue subway station and patrolling the entrance to the station with its security guards. He said Pfizer also works to build and

revitalize housing in its neighborhood and to help people become homeowners. "They help people take possession of the area," Mr. Milder said. "Strengthening the environment helps create a defensible neighborhood."

"The actual investments were very small."

ty to help improve our community. those people who are experts in these fields.

said Tom Kline, manager of Pfizer's Brook-lyn plant. Pfizer invested in low-income tax

19 family units and also encouraged the New The six closed-circuit cameras at the sub-

experience of the law-enforcement communi-"Also, across from us, we're going to have neighbors. We try to work in partnership with

See SECURITY, Page 11

credits that went toward the rehabilitation of York City Housing Partnership to build or renovate 228 more units in the neighborhood. way station cost \$120,000, and Pfizer's security guards patrol the entrance to the station — a half-block from the plant's main gate equipped with radios to contact the police.
"We're not going to arrest criminals." Mr.
Kline said, "but we're going to leverage the

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Swiss D-Mark Franc 44-44 3 4-3 % 6 4-6 % Sources: Routers, Llayds Book. Rotes aputicable to Interhank de **Key Money Rates** rates of 3 p.m. a: To boy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Links of 160; N.C.: not doubed; N.A.: not 2 % 2 % 2 % 2 % 200 3.91 Certainer 38-60y 60-day 79-day Certainer 30-day Pount Starting 1,070 1,4751 1,4754 Connection define 1,2519 Devision mark 1,7569 1,7518 1,7546 Japanese yen 305.45 Series frame 2,4531 1,4539 1,4544

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NYSE Indexes

NASDAQ Indexes

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

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Stocks Edge Higher **Ahead of Price Data**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK -- The stock market gained but Treasury bond prices edged lower Wednesday as investors set positions before the U.S. inflation data due Thursday.

The government's consumer price index for January should provide a clue about the Federal Reserve Board's near-term interest rate policy. If the data show that

N.Y. Stocks

inflation is subdued, the Fed would lose an excuse to boost interest

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped 3/32, to 97 9/32. in late trading, with the yield nos-ing up to 6.46 percent from 6.45 percent Tuesday

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9 points at 3,937,27. Advancing issues led decliners by an 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange in subdued trading.

Boeing jumped 2% to 4612 in active trading and McDonnell Douglas hit a 52-week high, rising 1 to 118%, after Saudi Arabia said the two companies would share an order for 50 new arreraft.

Hewlett-Packard, the maker of computers, printers and other electronics equipment, also was active, rising 3% to 89% after reporting strong first-quarter earnings.

Motorola jumped 3% to 10412, a three-month high, benefiting from an announcement Tuesday that the U.S. government would seek high tariffs on Japanese-made cellular telephones. Analysts said the sanctions would allow Motorola to increase its already-dominant share of the U.S. market and bolster the company's chances of getting greater access to the Japanese mar-

Reebok International slipped 4 to 33% when the athletic-shoe maker registered to sell 3 million common shares to be sold by its chairman and chief executive. Reebok also plans to buy a separate I million

shares directly from the chairman. Sears. Roebuck dropped ½ to 464 on a newspaper report that said the company was boosting its \$1 billion marketing budget about 9 percent this year and increasing its sales of national brands. in the aftermath of the takeove

of Paramount Communications by iacom, Viacom shares slipped ¼ to 33%, Paramount lost 😘 to 76% and Blockbuster Entertainment, indirectly linked to the deal through Viacom, fell 34 to 2414.

In the over-the-counter market, Checkers Drive-In Restaurant plunged 14 to 84 after the fastfood restaurant reported fourthquarter earnings even with a year ago, falling below analysts' expec-

Dollar Falls Slightly In Subdued Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The dollar was lower Wednesday in quiet trading, with investors apparently pausing to consolidate their positions after several days of volatility, dealers said. The dollar ended at 1.7236 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7313 DM

Foreign Exchange at Tuesday's close, but it showed smaller declines against most other

major currencies The currency slipped to 103.800 ven from 103.815 yen Tuesday, to 1.4543 Swiss francs from 1.4572 francs and to 5.8665 French francs from 5.8938 frames. The pound rose

ti-\$1,4770 from \$1,4724. Investors seemed to be hedging their bets ahead of the report due Thursday on consumer prices in the United States in January. Suspi-cions that inflation may be creeping back into the economy prompted the Federal Reserve Board last month to push up short-term interest rates, giving a lift to the dollar, to conside A modest 0.2 percent increase in decisions.

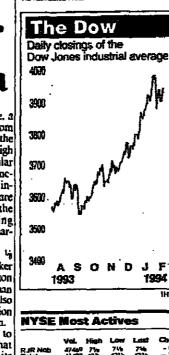
wholesale prices for January subse-

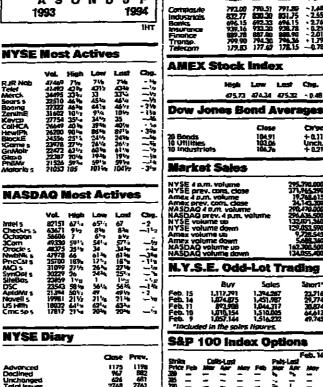
quently raised doubts about the inflation threat, though so-called core inflation in that report — excluding food and energy prices -

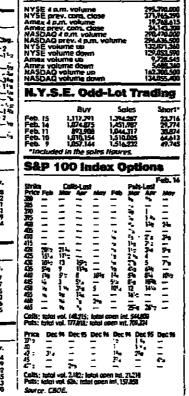
was stronger, at 0.4 percent. Dealers also said that while the dollar was showing some technical strength by holding steady against the yen after plunging Monday, the prospect of trade sanctions against lapan and the U.S. government's apparent desire for a stronger ven continued to unsettle the market. In addition, they said, although

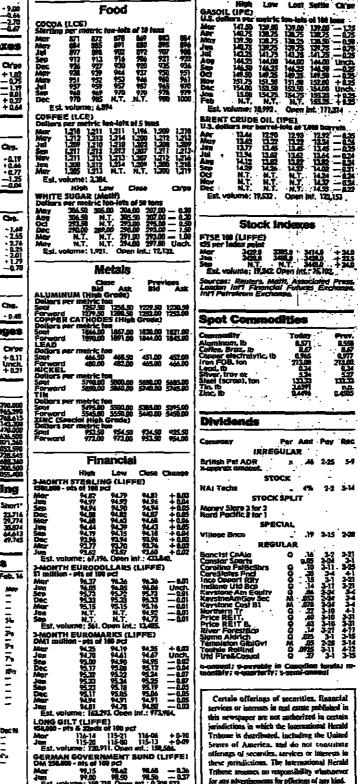
the Bundesbank was considered unlikely to reduce interest rates at us central bank council meeting Thursday, the possibility of a surprise was encouraging defensive trading strategies. Forecasts that the Bundesbank

will not act Thursday were strengthened when a member of its policy-making council. Reimut Jo-chimsen, said that although U.S. pressure for lower German interest rates was understandable, the Bundeshank had its own interests racked up huge losses. to consider in making its monetary









Industrials

METALL: Company May Relocate Its Headquarters

Continued from Page 9 DM (\$2 billion) that included plans to sell several subsidiaries and other fixed assets after trading in de-

AMEX Diary

NASDAQ Diary

Hans Schreiber, Metallgesells-

comfortable here," he said. rivatives by a U.S. subsidiary ters staff in half, or by about 800, ters staff in half, or by about 800. A spokesman for Lurgi, located sources said. Combined with its in Heddernheim, on the northern cash crunch, this has forced it to edge of Frankfurt, said rumors of

out of the downtown site. "We're fices of a key engineering subsidiary. Lurgi AG, which has already Comfortable or otherwise, the announced plans to cut its own company plans to cut its headquarpayroll by 850 people.

chast's chief spokesman, refused to consider moving a large part of its the move had been circulating and comment on the proposal to move management into the suburban of be consumed that the site "would

have room" for Metallgesellschaft

offeness of securities, services or interests in these parisdictions. The International Herak

me assumes no responsibility whatsoever ny advertigements for officings of any kind.

Metallgesellschaft would likely try to keep its oldest building on the site, which is a registered historical landmark, and rent out the other buildings, the sources said.

The company has scheduled a press conference for next Tuesday turing.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Crude Oil Plunges to Five-Year Low

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — The price of crude oil plunged to a fiveyear low on Wednesday, falling below \$14 a barrel for the first time since
December, as demand for beating oil grantered and refinery production December, as demand for heating oil evaporated and refinery production

soared for the second straight week.

Record cold weather blanketing the eastern U.S. for the first six weeks. of the year sent demand for heating oil to its highest level ever and drew down stockpiles by 22 percent. But forecasts are now calling for temperatires to reach as much as 10 degrees Fahrenheit (5.5 degress Celsius)

"With the weather warming, it seems like the winter heating season is over," said Raoul LeBlanc, heating oil analyst with Energy Security Analysis in Washington. "Production came up, and its still significantly above and its still significantly." above year ago levels." Hearing oil for March delivery fell 2.03 cents, to 45.02 cents a gallon, while West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark crode, fell 13 cents to \$13.93 barrel.

Weather Cuts U.S. Housing Starts

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - Construction starts on new homes and spartments plunged at the sharpest rate in three years during January, the Commerce Department said Wednesday, as severe weather slashed

The annual rate of starts on new homes plummeted 17.6 percent, to a easonally adjusted annual rate of 1.29 million units. But that followed a revised increase of 11.7 percent in December that had previously been reported as only a 6.2 percent increase. Nonetheless, the drop in January building was sharper than forecast by Wall Street economists, who had expected a rate of 1.4 million homes.

Single-family homebuilding fell 15 percent, to a rate of 1.15 million a year, and apartment construction dropped 33.8 percent, to a rate of 147,000 tmis. Buf analysts said conditions remained favorable for a stronger pace of construction in the spring with mortgage rates relatively low by instoric standards. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. said the average rate on 30-year mortgages rose to 7.21 percent last week from 6.97 percent last week from

Westinghouse Sells Distribution Unit

NEW YORK — Clayton, Dubilier & Rice Inc., a private investment company, said Wednesday that it had reached a definitive agreement with Westinghouse Electric Corp. to buy its electrical equipment distribution network, Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., for about \$340 million.

Under the terms of the deal, which is expected to close by March 1, a new company formed by Clayton, Dubilier will acquire the unit, Westinghouse said it would retain an equity interest in the new company.

The company has \$1.6 billion in sales and more than 3,000 employees.

(Knight-Ridder, Reuser)

Hewlett-Packard Net Surges 41%

PALO ALTO, California (Bloomberg) — Shares of Hewiett-Packard Co. rose to an all-time high of \$90.125 on Wednesday and closed at \$89.125, up \$3.625, after the company reported first-quarter earnings rose nearly 41 percent on a sales increase of 24 percent, spurred by sales of small computers and peripheral devicess.

The computer maker reported that net income for the quarter ended Jan. 31 was \$368 million while revenue climbed to \$5.68 billion. Many analysts had expected the company to report profit of about \$300 million. Robert P. Wayman, the company's chief financial officer, told analysts he could not guarantee repeat performances for the rest of the year but he

he could not guarantee repeat performances for the rest of the year but he pledged to keep trying to raise the company's margins and earnings. Momentum is strong overall but there is some spottiness that is cause for caution," he said.

Margins have shrunk partially because the company has been selling more mass-market products, such as laser printers, for which its share of the \$19 billion global market rose to 65 percent last year, according to International Data Corp. It also sold over 660,000 personal computers last year, more than double the number sold in 1992, International Data

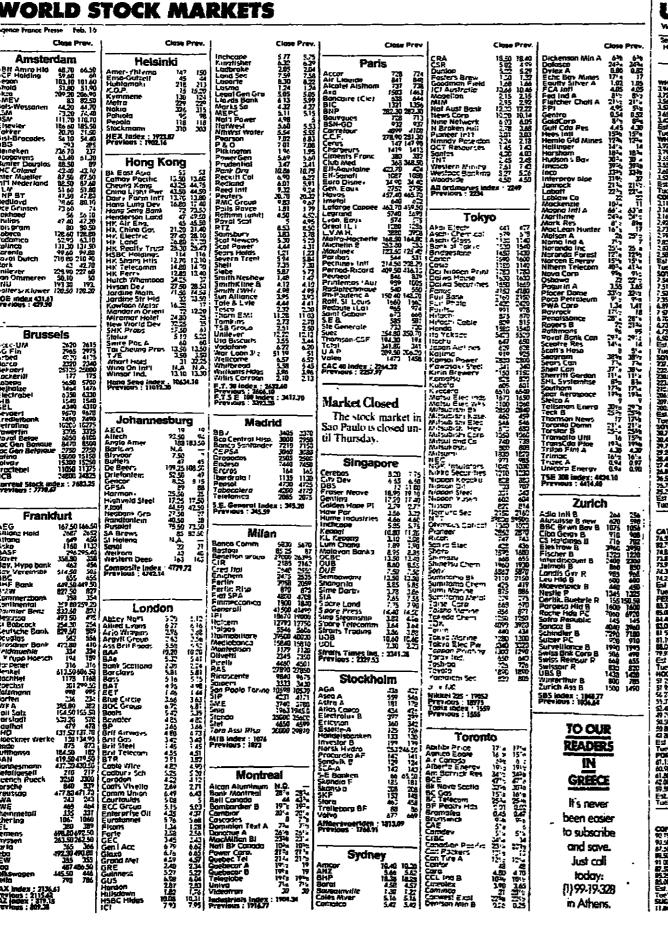
For the Record

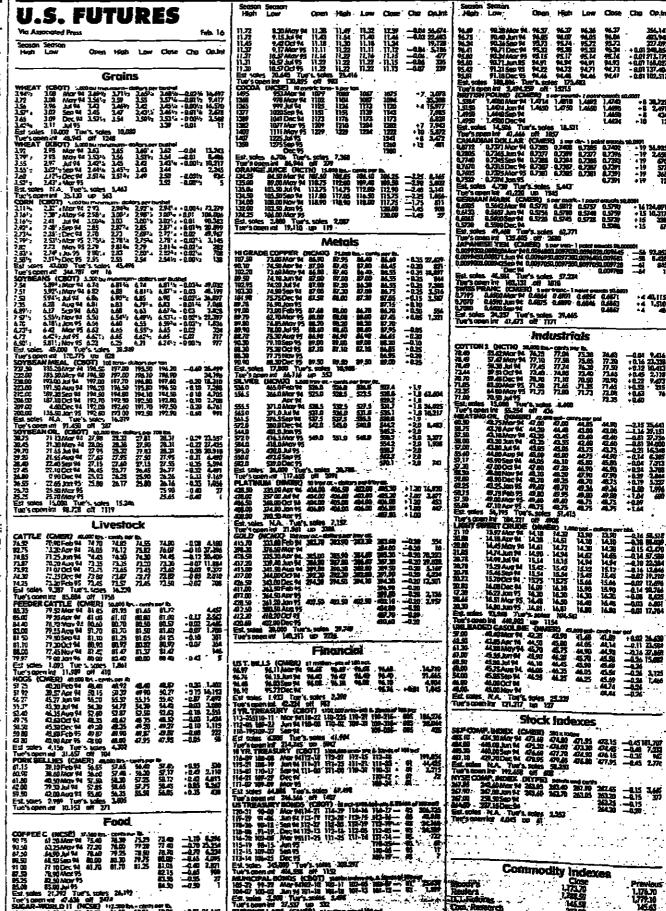
Mattimedia Inc. of Greenville, South Caronna, Sand to Woodle 15150 million during the next five years to improve its cable-television systems to carry 500 channels and offer alternative access to long-(AP) Multimedia Inc. of Greenville, South Carolina, said it would invest distance telephone service.

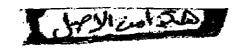
Campbell Soup Co. reported record earnings of \$203 million for its second quarter, which ended on Jan. 30, primarily on gains overseas and in its bakery business. In the fitte quarter a year ago, the company posted a loss of \$121 million. Campbell said its advertising campaign featuring the Olympic figure skater Nancy Kerrigan, along with January's unusually cold weather, helped increase consumer somp purchases 2 percent in latest period.

Glazo Holdings PLC announced that Charles Sanders, the charman of its U.S. subsidiary Glazo Inc., will retire Feb. 28 and will be replaced by

WORLD STOCK MARKETS







Bundesbank Seen Holding Rates Steady

FRANKFURT — The numerous bank asserted Wednesday in its monthly report that Germany's monthly report that Germany's drums," but attention was focused on Thursday's meeting of central bank officials and on market forecasts that the Bundesbank would not move to cut interest rates.

cut has to be just now." Adolf Ro-denstock, an economist at Indus-rate cut. tricbank von Japan (Deutschland) AG, said — despite signs inflation is slowing and despite the dollar's fall against the Deutsche mark this month, which could give the Bundesbank room to both defend the currency and trim rates.

Economists said the Bundesbank might wait until more information is available about the nation's M-3 money supply, which provides clues about the pace of inflation. That indicator rose at an annual rate of 8.1 percent in December. exceeding analysts' forecasts. Economics Minister Gunter

Records said this week that he did construction activity. (Bloomberg. not expect a rate cut "for months,"

Rhône Reserved Are Found Guilty About Future

Compiled hy Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS - Rhône-Poulenc SA on Wednesday said net

profit fell 36.5 percent in 1993. to 962 million francs (\$258 million), as the recession in Europe hit earnings in its chemicals and fibers divisions. Revenue feli 1.4 percent, to

80.56 billion francs at the company, a 43 percent stake in which was sold by the state to private investors last year. Chairman Jean-René Fourtou said he did not want to

predict significant improvement in profit before 1996, But the stock rose 2.20 frames, to 150.40, reflecting a belief that he was being deliberately pessi-mistic. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Some market participants interpreted a modest easing of liquidity Wednesday in a securities repurchase tender as a sign that rates would stay steady. The Bundesbank injected 2.50 hillion DM (\$1.45 bil-

lion) into domestic money markets. The announcement Monday that the repurchase agreements would would carry a fixed rate of 6 per-"There's no indication that a rate cent rate for the 11th week in a row

> In its monthly report on the economy, due for publication Thursday, the central bank said West German manufacturing output remained the country's "center of weakness," with fourth-quarter output 0.5 percent lower than in the previous quarter and 4 percent low-

ет than a year earlier. The Bundesbank estimated that gross domestic product in the fourth quarter had fallen 0.5 percent, after adjusting for inflation and seasonal effects, from thirdquarter levels. But it said the fall was due mostly to a slowdown in

4 Israeli Banks

Knight-Ridder, AFX)

Compiled in Our Staff From Disputches JERUSALEM - Four leading Israeli banks and nine of their former executives were found guilty Wednesday of criminal involvement in a stock-market plunge that cost the government \$7 billion in

The Tel Aviv stock market turn bled-70 percent in October 1983 after it became known that the banks, whose shares dominated the market, had been artificially prop-

ping up their stock prices. The government took over the banks and promised to buy the shares from investors at their forther price levels if the investors held them for five more years. Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim, Israel Discount Bank and Mizrahi Bank were found guilty. (AFP, AP)

2 Stocks Languishing at the Bottom Short-Sellers Take Downhill Ride With Euro Disney

PARIS - When Pascale Sagnier, fund manager for the French insurer Axa SA, sold Euro Disney SCA stock at 25 percent below its peak in mid-1992, she thought she might have missed out.

Just three months earlier, in March, as Dis-

ney's Magic Kingdom theme park near Paris was preparing to open, the stock hit a record 164.30 francs (\$28 at the current exchange rate) amid a flurry of buy recommendations by In fact, selling the stock at 120, as Ms. Sagnier did. turned out to be an astute move. Since then, it has slid as losses and debt charges at the company mounted, visitor revenue fell way short of target, the parent Walt Disney Co. threatened to abandon the pro-

its financial restructuring.

The stock had risen a lot and we made a lot of money, although we didn't sell at the top," Ms. Sagnier said. "I am in the habit of buying companies for which information is transparent and precise, and on which one can form a clear judgment. Euro Disney shares don't meet any of these criteria."

ject and investors were left in the dark about

Plenty of other fund managers have hailed out since then as the stock skidded below its issue price of 72 francs in late 1992, rehounded briefly to 90 francs in the spring of 1993, then hit an all-time low of 27.20 on Nov. 24.

Since then the stock, still part of France's CAC-40 stock index, has been trading in a range of 30 to 38 francs, neglected by most investment funds and offering only slim pickings to speculators seeking to profit from day-to-day price changes. Euro Disney ended at 34.40 on Wednesday.

Euro Disney was reduced to the status of a speculative stock after Nov. 10, when the com-pany posted a net loss of 5.3 billion francs for the financial year that ended Sept. 30, its first full year of operations. The loss, which included write-offs for start-up costs, was one of the biggest in French corporate history.
This month, Euro Disney reported the hem-

orthage was continuing, with losses for October-December, the first quarter of its 1994 year, rising to 553 million francs from 423 million a year earlier. Sales from the theme park fell 12 percent, to 828 million francs.

The company, now staggering under 20 billion francs of debt, has been forced to put

and a second amusement park, on hold while it arranges a financial restructuring with its 64 creditor banks. Analysis say Euro Disney will require at

least \$2 billion in new funding, probably split between debt write-olfs by the banks and an injection of cash by Walt Disney through subscription to a Euro Disney stock issue. However the funds are found, the exercise will be painful for banks, stockholders and bondholders, and the company,

That makes it difficult to put a value on the stock, analysis and traders said, especially since an audit ordered by banks from KPMG Peat Marwick last November on Euro Disney still has not been completed.

There are so many external elements, so many short positions, so many dealers hypersensitive to the slightest news, that it's very difficult to make judgments on the stock. said Marc Vernusse, trader at the Paris brokerage Courcoux, Bouvet

Many investors have taken speculative short positions on the stock, selling shares they do not own in anticipation of being able to buy them back later at a lower price.

Metallgesellschaft: Hard to Find and Hardly Worth It

By Ferdinand Protzman New York Times Service

FRANKFURT - For private investors who have looked for profits in foreign stock markets in the last year, the good news is that they have been mostly closed out of the debacie at Metallgesellschaft AG.

Most of the company's stock is held by a few institutional investors, who have borne the brunt of the plunge in the company's stock as it teetered on the brink of bankrupt-

cy in early January.

These investors, lead by the emir of Kuwait, who has a 20 percent stake, have seen the price of their stock nearly halved since last November, when it reached a high of 426 Deutsche marks (\$246). Metaligesellschaft shares closed at 210 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange on Wednesday.

They are going to have to wait a long time, analysts said, to see if they will be able to cut

their losses. For now, sitting tight and hoping for better days is about all they can do. "If you don't hold any shares, you don't react one way or another, just let the dust settle," said Albert Morillo, head of the equities desk at Scottish Widows, the British pension fund company. "It's far too early say what is going on with Metallgesellschaft. Of course, it's a different story if you are long the stock."

That different story is for the seven institu-

tional investors holding 65.3 percent of the company's equity. In addition to the emir of mid-1993, that had turned into a disaster. Kuwait, they are a holding company jointly owned by Deutsche Bank and Allianz AG Holding, 13.2 percent: Dresdner Bank, 12.6 percent; Daimler-Benz AG, 10 percent; Australian Mutual Provident Society, 6 percent. and MIM Holdings Ltd. of Australia, 3.5

Metallgesellschaft's problems emerged in mid-December, when the former chairman. Heinz Schimmelbusch said the company expected a loss of \$1.2 billion in the financial year that ended Sept. 30. More than half of that stems from losses in oil-futures trading in the United States. Huge losses are also expected in the current year.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Schimmelbusch and most of the managing board were dismissed. Germany's business community was stunned, Mr. Schimmelbusch, a debonair, 49year-old Austrian executive, had steered the company through an expensive expansion and diversification drive that created a conglomerate of 258 subsidiaries, 58,000 employees and annual sales of \$15.5 billion.

But melding and managing those diverse businesses proved more than Mr. Schimmelbusch and his team could handle. Operating losses began to mount when the recession hit Germany in 1992. To compensate, they gave virtual free rein to profit centers, such as the

mid-1993, that had turned into a disaster. "After an accident of such cataclysmic proportions, you have to reassess from scratch," Mr. Morillo said, "We haven't held Metallemelischaft shares in seven or eight years. We met with the company's manage-

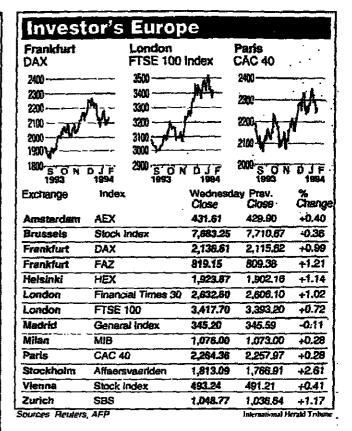
ment several times, but never felt the share

price was cheap enough to warrant investing.

They left us unconvinced." After some hesitation, the company's 120 creditor hanks, led by Deutsche Bank, agreed in Januar, on a \$1.9 billion bailout, Karl-Josef Neukirchen was brought in by the Deutsche Bank as chairman. He plans to concentrate on the core businesses of trading. metalworking and chemicals, and to sell businesses like auto parts manufacturing. At least 7.500 jobs are to be lost.

The consensus among fund managers and analysts is that until that restructuring is complete. Metallgesellschaft is to be avoided. "Since the price has nearly halved, the

initial problems have been discounted," said Marcus Grubb, chief European strategist for Salomon Brothers Inc. in London. "But the restructuring is still not completely resolved. It was not so much a problem with the business as it was with internal controls of their trading operations. They had inadequate risk control. If they had any at all, it seems to have been virtually ignored."



Very briefly:

• Standard & Poor's Corp. cut its senior debt rating for Volkswagen AG to A-plus from AA-minus and lowered the automaker's commercial paper rating to A-1 from A-1-plus because of high labor costs. The credit-rating agency also downgraded the commercial paper of Fiat SpA to A-2 from A-1 because of the company's aging product line.

 Banco Español de Crédito SA said it hoped to agree in the next few days. on the sale of its state in Union y Fenix to Assurances Générales de France. Spain's Finance Ministry said the sale must be agreed upon by

• France will speed up a 140 billion franc (\$24 billion) highway construction program in an effort to pump public-works project funds into the

 The Netherlands said industrial production fell 1.5 percent in 1993. marking the first annual decline in more than a decade; recessions in key export markets thwarted output growth. 4P. AFP. Bloomberg, Remers

SBC Profit Beats Estimates

Compiled by Our Staty From Enspaiches

ZURICH - Swiss Bank Corp. surprised investors Wednesday, reporting a 36 percent rise in profit for 1993, to 1.37 billion francs (\$939 million), reflecting a rise in fee and trading income.

"The net profit was somewhat difference was on the trading side, 14 frames and 7 frames for 1992. and commissions were very good.

This meant they could be generous in making provisions."

that provisions, writeoffs and value adjustments had surged 44 percent, to 2.77 billion francs. But some said this would allow the bank to put many of its problem loans behind it.

The bank also said it would raise above my expectations," said Su- its dividend to 16 francs per bearer sanne Borer, hanking analyst at share and 8 francs per registered Bank Vontobel in Zurich. "The big share, from respective payouts of

Continued from Page 9

N. Yushkov, said that one of the extortionists pulled out a gun, and Dortechservice guards killed him. The police did not open a case.

Since then, there have been no similarly serious run-ins, although Dortechservice drivers are sometimes held up. Still, the company's arms buildup continues, filling the storeroom with quantities of rifles, Kalashnikov automatics and Makarov pistols that seem, even in crime-ridden Russia, to be far greater than the trucking company could possibly need. Asked how many weapons are stored in the arsenal. Mr. Yushkov would only say, "Lois."

After the truck park on which the company has built what he said was a \$10 million annual business. the security brigade is Mr. Tyrin's most valuable asset. He predicted that hiring out Dortechservice guards to other companies, now a

because we certainly need to take

some responsibility for the way

things are. We didn't create the

situation, but it's ours."
While Pfizer has worked to in-

crease security in the area around

its plant, most businesses outside

Manhattan have adopted the estab-

Ron Newman, owner of Creative

Displays, a manufacturer of mer-

chandise display signs in the East

New York section of Brooklyn.

built a new factory in 1989 with few

windows, knobless steel-plate

doors, and a high roof to deter break-ms. The factory is surround-

ed by a double layer of fencing and is hit at night. "It's a high-crime area; but we've been lucky so far."

Warehouse or factory-based

businesses make up the built of

manufacturing in Brooklyn and Queens, But the boroughs outside Manhattan also have high-end

businesses, such as line-art ware-

houses and jewelry manufacturers,

Mr. Newman said.

lished fortress approach.

most profitable lines.

The pressing need for security term is used here to describe a range of extortionists including tough youngsters, professional criminals intent on controlling sectors of the economy, and government officials on the take.

Criminal groups will offer to protect a business in return for a payment, or will levy a fee to allow a new business onto turf they control. They also offer loans at lower interest rates than banks do, and collect loans from debtors. Business people who cannot pay for their services are roughed up or their businesses are burned or otherwise destroyed. Some people are

pushes many business dwiters into
Tyrin registered Dortechservice planes and military communicathe hands of a Russian maria. The
Corp. in September 1991 the month after the aborted coup in Moscow against Mikhail S. Gorba-

contacts.

Pooling \$14,000 in capital they jobs, the partners purchased sever-

Such businesses have large secu-

rity budgets and professionals to design and run their security opera-

tions in-house, said Pat Cummings,

property manager for the huge In-ternational Design Center of New York in Long Island City, Queens. "It's much better to be dealing

with your own employees that owe

loyalty to you than to a guard ser-

possibly rotating," said the manager, who relies on about 20 closed-

vice where many of the stall are

Most lower-end businesses

spend no more than I percent of

their operating budgets on security, said Bob McCree, editor and pub-

lisher of The Security Letter, a bi-

weekly trade publication. Charlie Schnabolk, director of

Kalon, a security consulting firm,

warned that the risks decrease as

guards' hourly pay rises.

BATTLE: Russian Trucker Needs Army and Arsenal to Stay in Business

high-level manager in a state con-

The secret to resisting the Rus-The secret to resisting the Russian matia is not to get involved with it in the first place, said Mr. profitable companies in Saratov. Tyrin said. "But the dency, which always the first place, said Mr. east of Moscow on the Volga River. cost more money."

SECURITY: In New York, Business Takes the Struggle Into the Street

for whom security is an overriding nardo Sideri, an architect who is

circuit television cameras to moni-tor 1.5 million square feet (139,500 square meters) in two buildings.

Most lower and buildings.

You play the odds," said Leo- over to an outside contractor.

sideline, would become one of his Tyrin, who added that he is not The city was closed to foreigners part of the Mafia in Saratov. until three years ago because a big

> duced here. Soon thereafter, he quit as a

struction company where he had wielded great power, doling out vehicles, building material and con-tracts. He took with him many of his colleagues, and his business

had put together from their state al Renault trucks and began looking for a plot of land on which to

president of Keysure Inc., a securi-

ty-products company, "since

you're trusting these people with the key to your front door."

lyn Local Development Corp. was formed in 1980 to help stabilize a

rapidly deteriorating industrial area, recalled Rick Recny, the de-

velopment corporation's chairman,

"we learned from businesses that

their No. 1 problem was crime. "So

we designed a security program

with many different components --

The program was originally fi-

nanced through voluntary contri-

butions from area businesses; these

became assessments when, in 1986,

the area was converted to the city's

first business improvement district

The alarm stations and patrols

were staffed by local personnel un-

til recently, when they were turned

in an industrial area.

When the nonprofit East Brook-

Dortechservice is one of the few

With six other shareholders, Mr. portion of the Soviet Union's

But Saratov has been hit hard by the arms build-down that followed the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war. In recent months, one plant after another has laid off or furloughed thousands of workers at a time.

vice is just one outgrowth of his business philosophy: Be as inde-pendent as possible. So are the heating plant and backup electrical generator he built to service the compound, and the five-suite hotel

"Of course I could turn to any number of people for help." Mr. Tyrin said. "But that means dependency, which always turns out to

ANNOUNCEMENTS Mr. Tyrin's private security ser-

he is constructing to put up the company's guests.

"We really haven't had a prob-

lem," said Brad Faden of Faden

Bayes Paper Corp., which, enticed

by an incentive package offered by New York City, moved to the area from a site 30 blocks to the east in

The company, which operates behind a series of buzzers and gates that also enclose a 90-car parking

lot, is a distributor of paper goods.

But some members of both the private and public security indus-try are beginning to look at for-tress-style building security as a

lone wolf in need of pack support.

The problem, Mr. Milder said, the security consultant, is that "ev-

erybody on the street is watching

their own property, and nobody takes responsibility for the street."

trial areas, you'll find prostitution

and drug problems, so-called quali-ty-of-life crimes," he said, prob-

leans that the forcess approach

does not deal with. "The line before

was, 'My concern ends at my property line,' he said.

"If you go to a number of indus-

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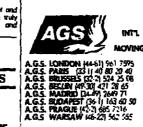


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Japan Turns Down Volume in U.S. Trade Dispute

heat with charges about closed Japanese phone dispute. markets, Tokyo officials are playing it cool, apparently feeling that any harsh words would raise the likelihood of a damaging

After U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor used unusually harsh language in talks that collapsed last Friday over Jaaccusing Japan of breaking promises to open its cellular phone market, the word numerical goals to measure success. for the day in Tokyo Wednesday was reise, which means cool and quiet.

"From the standpoint of preserving and developing friendly U.S.-Japan relations, our country believes both Japan and the

stand, saying Japan has lived up to a 1989 cording to figures amounced Wednesday, cellular phone market. But Manuari is a pussione, Mr. Hosokawa said.

That surplus is still getting higger, according to figures amounced Wednesday, cellular phone market. But Manuari is cellular phone market. But Masayoshi Tarrose 17 percent over the same month a year kemara, the chief government spokesman, earlier, to \$6.11 billion.

The prime minister was reportedly ready

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TOKYO —As Washington turns up the sanctions on Japanese products over the bureaucrats accused by Washington of Japanese agree with the general U.S. positive the positive products over the bureaucrats accused by Washington of Japanese agree with the general U.S. positive the product over the bureaucrats accused by Washington of Japanese agree with the general U.S. positive the product over the bureaucrats accused by Washington of Japanese agree with the general U.S. positive the product of the pro

to appeal any U.S. retaliatory steps to the Washington General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world trade body. The Motorola case was separate from the broader framework

Japan continues to reject that demand. But Prime Minister Mordairo Hosokawa said Wednesday that Japan had the responsibility to take the initiative in trimming its trade surplus of nearly \$60 billion United States should react coolly and qui- with the United States. "We would like to etly," said Takenori Kanzaki, the posts and find the way toward a compromise as telecommunications minister.

find the way toward a compromise as quickly as possible," Mr. Hosokawa said.

But Mr. Hosokawa hardly gave the im- gled out. unrelated question of whether to reshuffle leading television commentator. his cabinet, a move that may be even fractions nature of his ruling coalition. Still, with support for a hard line against

Tokyo gaining momentum in the U.S. cool and quiet too."

Congress, Mr. Hosokawa may soon have to deal with problems far larger than the Study Indicts Japan Car Market cellular telephone market.

hone dispute.

Japanese officials said they were ready

Appended on the language of the langua formist government is being unfairly sin-

pression of having sleepless nights over the issue. In fact, over the past few days he has been giving a good deal of attention to the been giving a good deal of attention to the

"I wonder whether portable telephones touchier than trade talks in view of the are such a big issue that this kind of fuss needs to be made. Yes, we should be cool and quiet on this side, but they should be

A study commissioned by the U.S. and In Washington, congressional sources Japanese governments found that Japan's said they expected the administration to automobile market is effectively closed to announce either Wednesday or Thursday all but top-end foreign carmakers because that it was resurrecting a lapsed U.S. trade of exclusionary business practices and prolaw allowing for retaliatory tariffs against hibitive costs, Bloomberg Business News countries deemed to be "unfair traders." reported, based on a U.S. Commerce De-While the tough talk has produced little partment summary of the study's results.

The release of the study, which was commissioned by the U.S. Department of Commerce and Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry following trade talks in September 1991, comes as Washington continues to press hard for Japan to open its markets to foreign goods.

The study was conducted by two prominent consulting firms, Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc. of the United States and Nomura Research Institute of Japan.

The report said Japanese car dealers were "captive distributors" for Japanese automobile manufacturers.

The reason, the study said, is that strong financial and business ties make it difficult for dealers to sign sales agreements with foreign manufacturers. It found that nearly 50 percent of Japanese dealers surveyed said they would not sign a franchise agreement to represent a foreign carmaker.

"There is a high cost to enter the automotive sales market in Japan, but a low return on investment," the study said.

Strong Yen **Cuts Profits** For Canon

TOKYO - Canon Inc. said Wednesday that lackluster demand and a strong yen slashed 1993 prof-it by about 52 percent from 1992, to

37.43 billion yen (\$366 million). The camera and office equipment maker 1993 sales were 1.04 trillion yen, a drop of about 3 percent from the previous year. But the company predicted profit would increase to

Through our Canon Restruc-turing 100 plan, we immediately expect to see reduced production costs, slightly increased prices and a boost in sales," said Fujio Mitarai, the company's vice president. The plan is designed to keep Canon competitive even if the dollar falls to 100 yen, which it has

threatened to do in recent days. Exports accounted for 79 percent of Canon's sales last year, down about 3 percent from the 1992 because of the strong yen.

Sumitomo Earnings Drop Sumitomo Chemical Co. said Wednesday its pretax profit for 1993 fell 11 percent from the previous year, to 35.7 billion yen, AFP-Extel News reported. The company cited weak demand for chemicals and said it did not foresee improvement this year. It forecast pretax profit of 27 billion yen this year.

held by foreigners — would be in-cluded in banks' eligible liabilities. These liabilities are the basis for

determining how much money

banks must keep in liquid assets or as reserves with the central bank. The new rule means it will cost

South Korean companies will be permitted to float \$1.2 billion to \$1.3

billion worth of equity-linked debt

Underwriters earlier had esti-

The government, however, wants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

40 billion yen this year.

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Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

 Nissan Motor Co. said it was likely to reduce production to 1.62 million vehicles in the year to March 31, 1995, down about 9 percent from the

Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said it would invest 13 billion yea (\$125) million) in a 15-fold expansion of capacity at a subsidiary, Advanced Display Inc., that makes thin-film transistor liquid crystal display panels. Mobil Asia Pacific Ltd. and the state-run Indian Oil Corp. will set up a \$16.6 million venture to make lubricants, reviving a partnership that broke up in 1973 under government duress.

• The U.S. Trade Representative's office has delayed a decision on whether Indonesia has sufficiently improved workers' rights to warrant an extension of trade privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences, a U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said.

European Union members will be asked to ratify retaliation against South Korea for raising tariffs on wool fabric to 19 percent from 8 percent, an EU representative said in Seoul: the action will take the form of withdrawing preferential treatment for Korean textiles.

• The World Bank, State Energy Investment Corp. and three provincial governments will provide the \$7.89 billion needed to finance the Rongtan hydroelectric dam in Guangxi province, the Xinhua news agency reported.

Employer Threatens to Fire (Bloomberg, AFP) Strikers in Australian Ports

SYDNEY - A waterfront labor minated." dispute that has crippled Australia's ports escalated Wednesday as strikbe fired beginning Thursday if they gation Co. of London. did not return to work.

carried out its threat.

time Union of Australia, said the strike could spread to the other major cargo-handling company.

Conaust, despite the union's determination to keep some of the in-

dustry working. "I will have great difficulty in management are deadlocked, maintaining the position to date mainly over the proportions of that the industrial action be isolated to Australian Stevedores," Mr. Coombs said, "It will be extremely

difficult for this union to maintain

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that stance if 1,500 people are ter-

Conaust is a subsidiary of P&O Australia Ltd., which is owned by ing workers were warned they would Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navi-

The strike by 1,500 members of The workers' union responded the maritime union has shut down that the dispute could worsen if the Australian Stevedores, the country's company, Australian Stevedores. largest stevedoring company, which handles half of its container and John Coombs, head of the Mari- conventional cargo.

workers in Sydney were dismissed. Negotiations between labor and to be used in peak periods.

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China Says It Asked **Murdoch to Drop BBC News Channel**

BELJING - The Chinese government said Wednesday it had advised STAR-TV, the Asian satellite. broadcaster controlled by News Corp., to drop a British Broadcast-

ing Corp. channel from its network. An official in the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television also said STAR executives had told the ministry their service might drop the BBC.

Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., said Tuesday in India that he might replace the BBC World Service news and currentaffairs channel on STAR with his own Sky TV news channel because of allegations of bias made against the BBC by China and India.

In response, Guo Baoxing, an official of the Chinese ministry, said Wednesday: "We welcome this. They told us they were considering dropping the BBC. We have put forward this suggestion to them. We have said that the BBC is not very good, but this is for STAR TV themselves to decide. We can't

mterfere. A STAR TV spokesman did not respond to phone calls seeking

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tors in Beijing around the anniversary of that government crackdown every June, "is obviously not very good as far as China is concerne But he said that even if STAR did show Sky TV instead of the BBC, that would not affect China's

requirement that individuals seek government approval before installing dishes to receive satellite programming.
The regulations aren't only directed at the BBC," he said. "We want to buy foreign programming

to keep a healthy balance; we don't want 100 percent foreign programming directly transmitted into China." Analysts said the BBC-STAR incident may be another example of the missteps made by News Corp.

in the nearly seven months since it took over STAR TV. The satellite network beams five channels to 53 countries stretching

from Indonesia across China, India

and the Middle East. But objections by Malaysia and some other governments to the multinational broadcaster's reach, as well as other political problems have prompted Mr. Murdoch to shift most of his attention to STAR Mr. Guo said that some BBC TV's rapidly growing Indian mar-coverage, especially its practice of showing footage of the 1989 massa-thinking its English-only programcre of pro-democracy demonstra- ming policy. (Bloomberg, LAT)

Taiwan's Choice: Change? Central Bank Chief's Term Ends Soon

TAIPEI - Businessmen, analysts and academics alike are eager to find out what will happen when Samuel Shieh's term ends as governor of Taiwan's central bank, the Central Bank of China,

ends in May. While even his harshest critics concede that Mr. Shieh, 74, has succeeded at in maintaining economic stability, many say he has held up liberalization measures and thereby slowed Tarpei's development as a regional business center.

The usually outspoken bank chief has been quiet about his future. His reticence has stirred speculation that he might remain in the post, one of the most nowerful in Taiwan. It is "50-50" that Prime Minister Lien Chan will

reappoint Mr. Shieh, Chang Chun-hayong, chairman of the banking department at National Chengchi University, said. Objections to Mr. Shieh continuing as governor

center on his age and his go-slow approach to market liberalization Mr. Shieh has kept a tight leash on interest rates, taken a cautious approach to lifting foreign-ex-change controls and been a tough gatekeeper on

foreign investment. "I support what he has done for the past five years," Hsien-chan Ho, chairman of the finance department of National Taiwan University, said. "Yet, many things have been too slow." He would not say whether he thought Mr. Shieh should stay On as governor.

Foreign institutions have only been allowed to invest \$5 billion in Taiwan's \$187 billion stock

market, and its lack of fully open financial markets could become a major problem for Taiwan. The

country is getting gradually less of its gross national

product from manufacturing because of competi-

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foreign-investment curbs. "If you just look at the question of reciprocity, our citizens can purchases stocks and bonds directly in overseas markets, but foreigners aren't allowed to invest here." Mr. Ho said

bank refuses to free the markets.

Possible candidates for a new central bank governor include Kuo-shu Liang, 63, chairman of Chiao Tung Bank, a state development bank. Mr. Liang has been chairman of First Commercial Bank and Chung Hwa Commercial Bank and

tion from Southeast Asian countries, and new indus-

business center at the top of its priority list, but it

will not get far with that ambition if the central

In addition, Taiwan is trying to join the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world trade

body, and membership will require the lifting of

The government has put becoming a regional

tries and income sources need to be cultivated.

is considered by analysts to be a reformer. Also in the running are Y.D. Shen, 66, chairman of the state-run Bank of Taiwan and a former chairman of Land Bank of Taiwan; Shirley Kuo, 64. a minister of state and a former finance minister, deputy central bank governor and economic planning chief; Paul Chiu, 51, a deputy governor of the central bank and former president of Hua

Nan Commercial Bank. Since Mr. Shieh became central bank chief in 1989, Taiwan's GNP has grown at roughly 6 percent a year, while inflation has stayed down around 3 percent. And although the benchmark index of the Taiwan Stock Exchange fell 80 percent during an eight-month period in 1990, it has been recovering and has about doubled since then. Mr. Shieh "can't make everybody happy, but he

hasn't made that many people unhappy," a cabinet official concerned with economic policy said.

Tightening the Screw On Ringgit Speculators

The new rule means it will cost banks to offer vostro accounts, and change's Composite Index lost 6.08 points, or 0.56 percent, to 1.081.13, its fourth straight fall.

ey supply to grow too quickly.

In late New York trading

Analysis said investors were troubled by Tuesday's renewal of the central bank effort to stem inflows of foreign speculative funds, which permitted to float \$1.2 billion sent the inggit to its lowest levels against the U.S. dollar since 1991.

Since last month, Bank Negara has been punishing speculators who had bet that the ringgit would strengthen. The central bank feared that the speculative inflows from abroad were causing the mon-

Wednesday, the dollar was quoted at 2.7850 ringgit, up from 2.7800 at the Tuesday close.

Starting Wednesday, Bank Negara made it more expensive for commercial banks to hold foreign funds, ruling that vastro accounts—noninterest-bearing ringgit accounts

Korean won, an official said. to limit overseas issues because of worries that an influx of capital from abroad will swell money sup-U.S. \$500,000,000

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KUALA LUMPUR — Malay-sia's benchmark stock index fell Wednesday as the central bank campaign to punish currency speculators created uneasiness among

overseas this year, up from \$920 million in 1993, a Ministry of Fi-nance official said Wednesday, Knight-Ridder reported from Seoul. mated that South Korean companies would issue convertible bonds, bonds with warrants and depositary receipts overseas worth around

ply, add to inflationary pressure and raise the value of the South

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Shanghai Petrochemical Raises Stakes

trading companies.

The company paid 49 million yuan (\$731,000) for the two stakes. Shanghai Petrochemical to develop its trading capabilities."

Shanghai Petrochemical will invest to 70 percent in China Jin Shan Associated Trading Co., which trades petrochemicals, synthetic fibers and plastics. Shanghai Petrochemical also will also invest 34 million yuan to boost also invest 34

HONG KONG — Shanghai Petrochemical Co. said Thursday it increased its stake in two Chinese rading companies.

The company paid 49 million was for Shanghai Petrochemical to describe the transaction its stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai Development on 1992 sales. The company based on 1992 sales. The increased investments are expected industrial development in the Puroding area.

"We believe it is an ideal vehicle for Shanghai Petrochemical to describe the transaction its stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction its stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction its stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction its stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction its stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction its stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai percentage of the transaction is st

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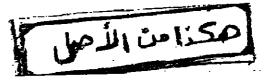
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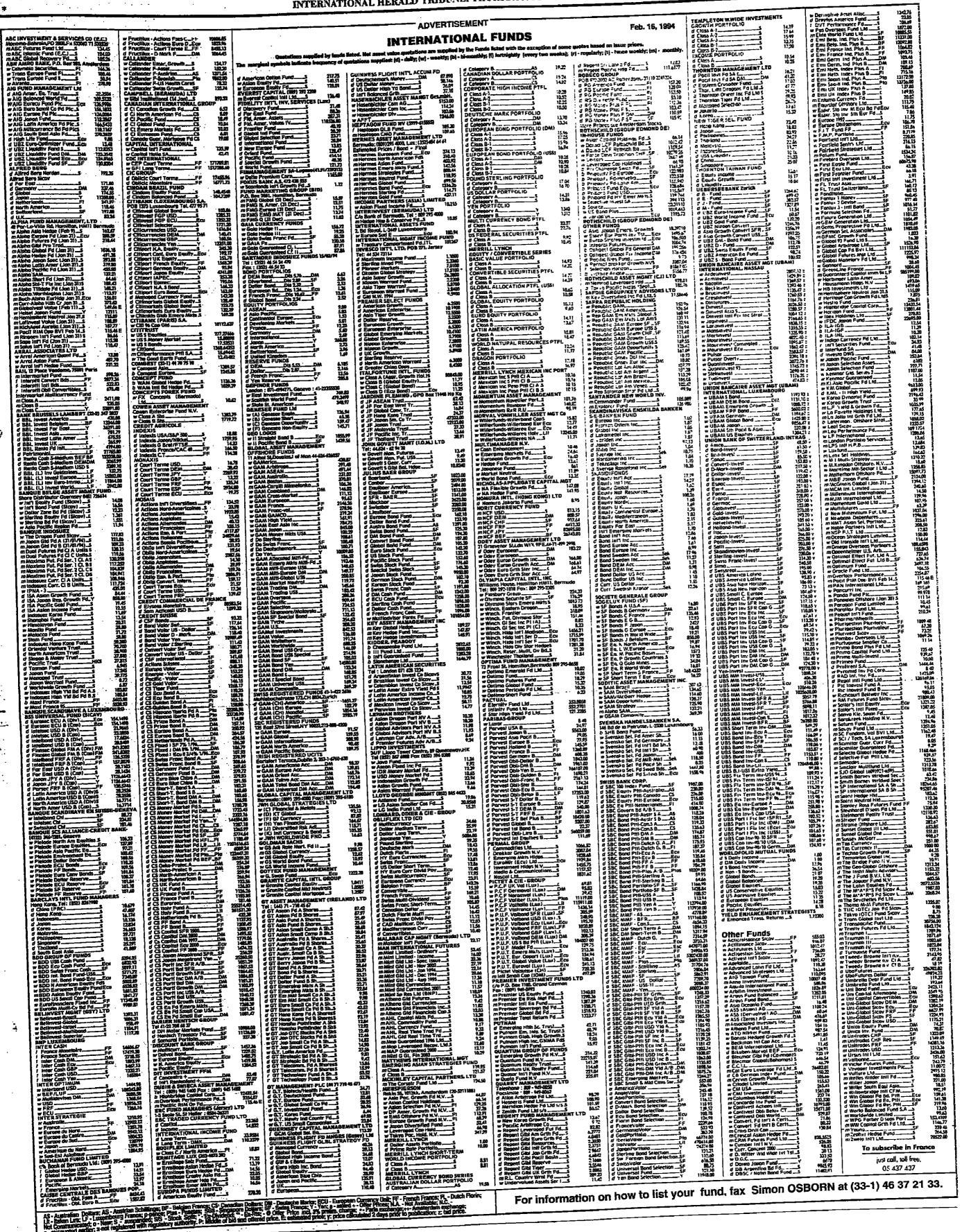
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For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

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SPORTS

\$59.5 Million **Won in Baseball Collusion Cases**

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Seven players, led by Jack Clark, have emerged from the first round of collusion claims with awards of more than \$1

Thomas Roberts, one of two arbitrators who found major-league club owners guilty of collusion against free agents in the mid-1980s, issued an order Monday awarding \$59.5 million in claims. Checks will be in the mail Feb. 28 or March 1, the Players Association said.

The union did not disclose fig-ures, but a copy of the list of awards for salary lost because of collusion in 1986 and 1987 was obtained by The New York Times. The money the players will receive comes from the \$280 million the clubs agreed to give the union as part of the settlement of the three collusion cases the players filed beginning in January 1986.

Clark, whose last season was . 1992. will receive \$2,112,555.63 for the two years. Lance Partish, who recently signed a minor-league contract with Detroit in an effort to extend his career, will receive the second-highest amount, a com-bined \$1,786,763.61. Parrish's \$1,526,085.91 for 1987 was the Players will receive awards for lost highest amount awarded for a sin-

million are Andre Dawson, volved, including lost jobs, lost ser-\$1.280.632.25; Carlton Fisk. \$1,218,342.60; Tim Raines. \$1,131,109.04; Rich Gedman. \$1,114,961,25, and Tom Seaver, \$1,046,670.98. The amounts include pre-settlement interest. Players eventually will receive post-set-

since the clubs paid the money to the players' union.

Twenty other players will receive from \$500,000 to \$1 million. In all, 339 players will get money for lost salary from 1986 and 280 for lost salary from 1987. Many of those players are on both lists. The 1986 awards, including pre-settlement interest, total \$13,753,597,28. The 1987 total is \$59,478,638.38.

Clark and Parrish were deemed to have suffered the greatest losses because of the timing of their con-tract negotiations with their clubs and the start of the owners' collusive conspiracy against free agents.

According to evidence uncovered at the first hearing before Roberts, the owners hatched their plan at a meeting in October 1985. At that time, Clark had a lucrative mul-tiyear contract offer from his chib. the St. Louis Cardinals, and Parrish had a multiyear offer from his club. the Detroit Tigers. But soon after the owners' meeting, the clubs withdrew the offers.

The awards were based on the circumstances of each player. The claims of many players were denied by the arbitrators.

Players will receive awards for lost salary for seasons subsequent to 1987, as well as money for other Others awarded more than 51 reasons for all of the seasons invice time and emotional distress.

Hearings will be held in April and May on nonsalary claims for 1986 and 1987, and lost salary claims for 1988 and 1989 are being evaluated. The union has received nearly 900

Hosts in Philadelphia Stun No. 3 UConn and No. 10 UMass

The Associated Press

It was not a good night to be a top 10 team visiting Philadelphia.

Third-ranked Connecticut was beaten by Villanova on Tuesday night, and No. 10 Massachusetts was knocked off across town by St. Joseph's. Both games came down to the final sec-

onds. Villanova won on a 3-pointer with two seconds left and St. Joseph's won on a free throw with 2 seconds to play. Eric Eberz's 3-pointer with Villanova down two was the winner for the Wild-

cats, who have won five in a row. St. Joseph's winning point came on a free throw by Kevin Connor, a 55 percent

free-throw shooter. He missed the second on purpose and fans stormed the court, just as they did on the other side of town. Eberz had a clear lane in front of him

but he stopped right at the arc and drilled COLLEGE BASKETBALL

the 3 for the victory over the Huskies (21-

3, 11-2 Big East). The Wildcats (11-9, 7-6), who were led by Kerry Kittles's 24 points, still had to sweat out a jumper by Donyell Marshall that went in and came out at the buzzer. St. Joseph's 81, No. 10 Massachusetts 80: The Minutemen (19-5, 10-1) took their first league loss, and it came against

Connor was fouled trying to put the re-

bound back up.
"I was confident in myself and my teammates were confident that I would make a shot," said Connor. "To be honest, it was harder to miss the second than it was to make the first. I didn't know

how my hand would go."
No. 11 Kentucky 99, LSU 95: The
Wildcats (19-5, 8-3 Southeastern Confer-

an injury-depleted team that had just 31-point deficit with 15 minutes to play, on the road like that in my life," said seven scholarship players available.

The Hawks (11-11, 3-9) had a chance to go ahead on Rap Curry's short jumper in a 74-72 victory over Tulame on Dec. 30, with four seconds left, but it missed and 1950, as the record, but further research Adrian Autry put back his own missed

Walter McCarty's 3-pointer with 19 East) then made six foul shots in the last seconds left gave visiting Kentucky. 33 seconds to beat the Frians (12-8, 5-7) which trailed 68-37; its first lead, 96-93, for their 10th straight home victory.

Since 1-0. LSU (11-10, 5-7) was 13-for-24

From the free-shape line over the Standal 20. which trailed 68-37, its first lead, 96-93,—for their 10th straight home victory, since 1-0. LSU (11-10, 5-7) was 13-for-24

No. 22 Marquette 55, Virginia Tech 48: from the free-throw line over the final 12 The Warriors (17-6) improved their road minutes and Kentucky was 12-for-23 record to 7-3 as they held the Hokies (13-from 3-point range in the second liabs.

in a 74-72 victory over Tulane on Dec. 30, 1950, as the record, but further research by Duke showed Tulane scored the first basket of the second half.

Walter McCarty's 3-pointer with 19 Fact) then made in feel those in the last

No. 11 Kenincky 99. LSU 95: The from 3-point range in the second half. 8) without a field goal in he final 5:58. Jun Wildcats (19-5, 8-3 Southeastern Conference) matched the greatest comeback in Two coached about 16 years of college and five blocks for Marquette, which won college basketball history, wiping out a and I have never, ever seen a comeback. for the sixth time in seven games.

On a 10-Game Roll, **Spurs Stop Pacers**

Add San Antonio to the engthening list of National cerball -Association teams with 10-game winning streaks

With a 109-180 victory over Indiana on Tuesday night, the

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Spurs joined Atlanta, Chicago, ton and Seattle among th teams with double-digit streaks. The outcome ended the Pacers' team-record seven-game streak.

David Robinson just missed his fifth triple-double of the season with 34 points, 10 re-bounds and nine assists as San Antonio tied its franchise-record winning streak and also won its 12th straight game at the Alamodome

San Antonio, 21-3 since Dec. 26, ran off nine straight points during a 17-6 first-quarter run to take the lead for good.

SuperSonics 133, 76ers 105: Seattle got its highest point to-tal of the season, routing Phila-delphia as Shawn Kemp had 24 points and 13 rebounds in just

The Sonics improved their NBA-best record to 36-10, inchiding 20-3 at home. Shawn Bradley, the 76ers' 7-foot-6 rookie, had 19 points and four blocked shots, but just three re-

Nets 103, Knicks 83: Kenny Anderson and Kevin Edwards each hit eight of their first 11 shots, and New Jersey continued its surprising domination of the New York by handing them their worst loss of the season.

The victory was the Nets' third in as many games against the Knicks this season, and this one was the easiest as Patrick Ewing got in early foul trouble. Ewing picked up two fouls in the first two minutes and spent the rest of the first quarter on

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SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

WESTERN CONFERENCE

C: Dougherty 6-13 7-7 19. Wilkins 10-14 3-4 27.

111. Assists—Weshington 15 (Gusillotte, Adams, Overtin 4), Detroit 26 (Thomas 9).

Milwester 22 27 25 15—90
Minessire 38 29 12 26—97
M: Batter 9-15 3-6 21. Murdock 7-13 5-5 21.

AM: Laetiner 8-14 7-9 22, Rider 9-16 4-5 22.

Rebounds—Milwoukee 31 (Batter 111. Alpinesolto 8) (Loetiner 131. Assists—Milwoukee 27 (Williams 12).

Pertiend 29 23 22 32 33—146

Odites 26 23 24 33—146

26. Jackson 6-15e-718. Rebounds—Portland 45 (B.Wilhams 16), Dallas 52 (Jones 12). As-sists—Portland 25 (Stickland 11). Dallas 21 | Claver, Jochson 79. | Claver, Jochson 21 | Claver, Jochson 79. | Claver, Jochson 79. | Claver, Jochson 79. | Claver, Jochson 79. | Claver, Jochson 74. |

L: McKey 6-17 2-5 14.5mills 7-13 0-0 14. Mills

Philodelphia 24 21 25 35—145 Seattle 31 35 33 33—135 P: Brodley 8-13-3-3 19, Woolridge 8-14 44 20. S: Kemp 10-22 4-7 24, Gill 8-15 2-2 19, Re-5: Kemp 10-2 4-7 24. Gill #13 7-2 7. Kemp 10-2 4-7 24. Gill #13 7-2 7. Kemp 10-2 4-7 24. Gill #13 7-2 7. Kemp 13). Assists—Philodelphilo 23. (Berros 6). Sentile 29 (AAC-Millon 8). LA Cilopers 27 22 24 22-168 LA Losters 24 25 21 19-89 C: Jackson 9-20 0-0 29. Williams 9-13 3-4 21. Gron18-150-116. L: Divoc 5-124-6-14 Worthy 7-19 6-1 15. Rebounds—LA Cilopers 65 (Tolker)

161, LA Leters 62 (Divoc 161, Assists — LA Clip-pers 26 (Jock Sun 12), LA Leters 27 (Divoc 12), Socramento 16 12 44 42—117 Golden State 22 4 33 44—125 S: Richmond 4-13-5-4 ft. Williams II-13-12.
G: Owens 11-16-7-10-79. Webber 5-9-7-10-17.
Sprewell 4-16-3-9-17. Goffling 6-9-5-7-17. Re-bounds—Socramenta-43 (Simmons-6), Golden State-80 (Owens, Johnson 18). Assists—Socramenta-3a (Williams 71, Golden State-33 (Johnson, Sprewell 8).

Major College Scores Army 95, Lehigh 87
Duquesne 82. Florida Affantic 77
George Washington 64. Rutgers 69
\$1. Jaseph's 81, Massachusetts 80

Kentucky 99, LSU 95 Marquette 55, Virginia Tech 48 Md.-E. Shore 90, Cent. Connection Brodley 79, Creiching AS

Benoît Benjamin and Rex Walters put the pressure on Patrick Ewing in New Jersey's third straight victory over the Knicks.

Itilinois 80, Onio St. 68 Tuisc 69, M. towo 63 Texes 113, Baylor 91 CS Northridge 95, Gro

NHL Standings

Vancouver
St. Losis
First Period: V-Ronning 16 (Courtnon,
Bure) (pp.): SL-Duchesne 4. Second Period:
V-Bure 33 (Croven) (sh.). Third Period: SLHull 40 (Montpomery, Alber); SL-Hull 41
(Montpomery). Shels en good: V (on Joseph)

** SL_ (on on McLeon) 187-8-25:
3 0 3-4

First Period: P-Tocchel 12 (Stevens, Strako); P-Stapleton & (Stevens, Francis) po); P-Jogr 21 (Francis, Marphy), Second Period: W-Tisochuk 31 (Zhannov, Ysebaeri)

Bay 8 1 8-1 Inders 2 8 8-2 Period: N.Y.-Vukoto 2 (Acton. Ith); N.Y.-Thomas 29 (McInnis,

Deirott 7 2 7 8-4
Torquto 1 3 6 1-5
First Period: T-Andreychik 44 (Glienour,
Ciark); D-Karstantinov 9 (Shebpard, Primous). Second Period: D-Pedorav 39 (Kazlov, Lidstrom); T-Girnour 21 (Andreychuk,
Alleranni Irms); T-Zosia (1 Rena); D-Konstane Mironov) (pp); T-Zezel 3 (Berg); D-Kom tinov 19 (Yzerman, Primeau); T-Pearse (Ellett). Third Period; D-Yzerman 15 (Shee

Coolins II 3 (Lorfonov, Molecrov); S.J.-Polikos II (Unchesse, Elik). Tahri Peried; P.-Ramber 32 (Yushiyesich); P.-Ramber 32 (Yushiyesich); P.-Ramber 35 (Brind'Amor, Lindron; Shota en god; P (on trib) 7-24-19, S.J. (o Soderdham, Roussel) 7-8-13-28.

BASEBALL AMSEIGNI.
American League
N.Y.YANKEES—Agreed to berms with Jeff
Recordon, pitcher, on 1-year contract.
OAKLAND—Agreed to berms with Rich.
Gessone, pitcher, on minor-league contract.
TEXAS—Agreed to berms with Dorren Oil-

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SIDELINES

Hockey Player Cleared of Homicide

AOSTA, Italy (AP) — Jimmy Boni, a hockey player brought to trial for causing the death of an opponent during a second-division match in 1992, pleaded guilty to a reduced manisagater charge Wednesday and received a token line of 2.25 million lire (\$1,340).

Boni, 30, who has Italian-Cañadian citizenship; had risked 10 to 18 years in prison on a homicide charge. The defense and prosecution agreed on a plea bargain as the trial began. The prosecutor conceded that the scuffle that led to the player's death was "part of the play."

The case, wanched closely by the bockey world, was believed to be the first time a bockey player had been charged with manslaughter in connection with a death during a game.

Seles Rules Out a Return This Year

PARIS (Renters) — Monica Seles will not return to the women's professional termis circuit this year, her representatives, the International Management Group, said Wednesday.

"She is not entered in any fournaments this year and she does not know

when she will be able to return," the group said in a statement. Seles, the former world No. 1, was stabbed in the back by a spectator during a match in Hamburg in April.

For the Record

A French judge rejected Bernard Tapie's appeal against an order to quit his Olympique Masseille soccer team, the European and French champion, in an inquiry into a bribery scandal, justice sources said. (Reuters) ENZA New Zealand, on its measure around the world record attempt. knocked three days and 15 hours off the previous Ushant-to-Cape Lecuwin record set by Commodore Explorer in 1993, completing the 12,000-mile (19,390-kilometer) journey in 29 days, 16 hours. (Reuters)

DENNIS THE MENACE



Now! They couldn't flut him back together again? Does that mean there won't be a sequel?"

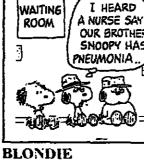
JUMBLE: " CAMBEL WHAT THE AUSTRILIAN WIFE CALLED HER THEORY HUSSAND.

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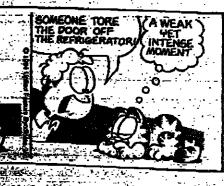


REX MORGAN









TV Schedules and Events On Thursday and Friday

Thursday's Events All times are GMT

Alphe Skilog - Men's super G, mby - Men's 10 kilometer ical, 0930; Women's free pursuit,

Figure Skating — Men's technical program, 1800. los Hockey — Slovakia vs. Italy, 1400; France vs. Sweden, 1630; Canada vs. United States, 1900. ing. ~ Women's 3,000 me-

Thursday's TV

All times are local

stria - ORF: 0600-1730, 2015-2100, 2230-0015. Britain - BBC2: 1415-1500, 1630-Britain - BBC2: 1415-1500, 1630-1730, 2000-2100, 2315-2355, Buigaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1155-1335, 1915-1945, 2210-2330, Charmel 2: 1700-1720, 2055-2330, 0030-0100, Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1630-1920, 1955-2230, 2330-0030.

Cyprus — CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300.
Czech Republic — CTV/Channel 1: 0915-1345, 1945-2015, 2320-0005; Channel 2: 1955-2230. erk - DR: 1020-1400-1855-1925, 2130-2215, 2215-2222, 2333-

Estonia - ETV: 1125-1245, 1320-1430, 1700-1945, 2145-2330. Finland - YLE/TV1: 1115-1700; TV2: 1900-2000, 2210-0030. France - FR3: 1020-1200, 1205-1252, 1718-1954, 2005-2030, 2340-0040: TF1: 1100-1155.

Germany - ARD: 1015-1740, 2015-2300. Greece - ET2: 1200-1300, 1915-1945, 2200-2330. Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1625-1655, 2005-2010; Channel 2: 1207-

1237, 2303-2333, Iceland - RUV: 0955-1400, 1825-Hay - RAI2: 0030-0200; RAI3: 1025-1330, 1455-1455-1800, 0030-0200. Latria - LT: 1915-1945, 0030-0100.

Lithuania - LRT: 1125-1300, 1320-Limitatia — LR1: 1125-1300, 1320-1430, 2130-2150.

Luxembourg — CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000.

Macedonia — MKRTV/Channel 1: 0955-1215, 1715-1745, 1755-1845, 186

1855-2130, 2230-2300; Channel 2: 0855-1100, 1355-1630, 1715-1745, 0925-1100, 1120-1230, 1355-1900; 1755-1830, 1855-2130, 2230-2300-Channel 3: 1255-1550, 1755-2130. Monaco TMC/IT: 1025-1330, 1500-1925, 2005-2230, 0045-0245. Netherlands - NOS: 0930-1720, 1840-1850, 2030-2335.

Norway - NRK: 1000-1750, 2000-0030; TV2: 1845-1900. Poland - TVP/PR1: 1020-1105; 1830-1856, 2200-2300; PR2: 1105-1330, 1605-1725, 1905-2000, 0005-0105.

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- TV2: 2300-2320; RTP1: nia - RTVR/Channel 1: 1155-1400, 1915-1945, 2245-2330, 0030-

0100. Russia - RTO: 1420-1530, 1830 1300, 1600-1650, 1915-1945, 0030-1900, 2140-0030; RTR: 1220-1400, 0100; Channel 2: 1555-1830, 2055-1910-1955, 2135-2255, 2330-0035. Slovakia - STV/SK: 0600-0830, 1025-1330, 1435-1730, 1815-1845. Sloventa - RTVSLO: 1005-1415, 1700-1845, 1955-2005, 2045-0100. RTVE: 1000-2400; TVE2: 1445-1500.

- SVT/TV2: 1015-1330. Sweden - SVT/TV2: 1015-1350, 1715-1915, 2100-2330; Channel 1: 1915-2100. Switzerland - TSR/TSI/DRS: 1025-1315, 1905-2230, 2240-2325; S+:

Turkey - TRT: 1800-1900, 2100-2330. Ukraine - DTRU/UT1: 1125-1300, 1320-1420, 1915-1945, 2200-2400, 0030-0100. n - 0600-2230, 0030-con-

ASIA/PACIFIC All times are local

Australia - Channel 9: 2030-0100. 2130-2400.

finuous coverage.

- NHK: 2200-2400 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (Hi-Vision).

Papua New Guinea - EMTV: 1100-China - CETV: 1930-2130: 2300-

Hong Kang - TVB: 2400-0100. South Korea - KBS: 1430-1730, 2400-0130; MBC: 1000-1300, 2400-Maleysia - TV3: 2315-0015. Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-

0100. STAR TY/Prime Sports - 0200-0300, 0900-1045, 1700-2006, 2200-

NORTH AMERICA All times are EST

Mexico - Televisa: 0790-1100, 1700-

Canada - CTV: 0630-0900, 1330-1700, 2000-2300. United States — CBS:0700-0900. 2000-2300. 0037-0137; TNT: 1300-

Friday's Events All times are GMT -- Women's 15 kilometers,

Figure Sixating — Ice denoting comsories, 1800. ice Hockey - Germany va. Russia, 1400; Finland vs. Austria, 1630; Czech Republic vs. Norway, 1900. Luge – Men's doubles, first and sec-ond runs, 0900. Nordic Combined -meter ski jump, 1130. - Individual 90 ting - Men's 1,000 meters,

Friday's TV · EUROPE

All times are local Austria - ORF: 0600-1900, 2015-2100, 2230-0015. Britain - 8BC2: 1420-1550, 1800-

2100. Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1100-1315, 1700-1830, 1915-1945, 2210-2310; Channel 2: 1700-1980, 2055-2300, 0030-0100. Croetia - HRT/TV2: 1630-1925. Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300.

Czech Republic - CTV/Channel 1: 0915-1215, 1945-2015, 2300-2400; Channel 2: 1955-2230 Denmark - DR: 0950-1200, 1450-

1730, 2130-2200. Estonia — ETV: 1055-1300, 1325-1530, 1545-1845, 1915-1945, 2145-Fintand - YLE/TV1: 1045-1700, 2100-2330; TV2: 1730-1830, 1845-2100.

France - FR3: 1015-1200, 1020-1215, 1225-1254, 1304-1440, 2005-2025. - ZDF: 0950-1750-2115-2145, 2215-2230. Greece ~ ET1: 083-0900, 1630-1700, 2300-0100; ET2: 1915-1945, 2000-

Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1237, 2122-2127; Channel 2: 2250-- RUV: 0855-1100, 1255-

1430, 1825-1855, 0000-0030. Haly — RAI2:0855-1205, 0015-0200; RAI3: 1730-1800,0015-0200. Latvia - LT: 1055-1300, 1915-1945, 0030-0100. Lithuania - LRT: 1055-1315, 2000-0030.

CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000. 1755-1830, 1855-2130, 2230-2300; Channel 2: 0855-1115, 1255-1450, 1625-1900; Channel 3: 1125-1330, 1755-2110. Monarco — TMC/IT: 1000-1300,

1555-1925, 2005-2230, 2345-0145. Netherlands ~ NOS: 0930-1725, 1840-1850, 2030-2335. Nonray — NRK: 0900-1750, 2000-0030; TV2: 1845-1900. Poland — TVP/PR1: 0950-1100. 1830-1855, 2200-2330; PR2: 1105-

1500, 1605-1725, 1905-2055, 00050-0120. - TV2: 2300-2320; PTP1 1100-1120.

Russia - RTO: 1155-1415, 1655-2000, 2140-2200; RTR: 1250-1400, 1555-1750, 2135-2205. Slovakia - STV/SK: 0600-0830. 0955-1215, 1225-1430, 1815-1845. Slovenia - RTVSLO: 0935-1435, 1700-1845, 1955-2015, 2045-2235.

Soain - RTVE: 1000-2400; TVE2: 445-1500. eden - SVT/TV2: 0950-1200, 1400-1550, 2100-2230; Channel 1: 2000-2100. and - TSR/TSI/DRS: 1230-1545, 1905-2230.

Turkey - TRT: 2030-2330. Ukraine - DTRU/UT1: 10 Utraine - DTRU/UT1: 1055-1300, 1430-1530, 1615-1700, 1915-1945, Eurosport - 0600-2215, 2400-continuous coverage.

ASIA/PACIFIC

All times are local Australia - Channel 9: 2030-0100. New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0800. an - NHK: 2200-2400 (general)

1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (Hi-Vision). Papus New Guines — EMTV: 1000-1330. China - CCTV: 2200-2400.

Hong Kong - TVB: 2400-0100. South Kores - KBS: 1430-1730. 2145-2230, 2415-0145; MBC: 1000-Malaysia - TV3: 2315-0015. papere - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-

STAR TV/Prime Sports - 0200-0630, 0900-1400, 1830-0500. NORTH AMERICA All times are EST ada - CTV: 0630-0900, 1330-

1700, 2000-2200. -!Inited States — CBS:0700-0900. 2000-2300, 0037-0137; TNT: 1300ico - Televisa: 0700-1100, 1700-1900, 2330-2400 Information provided by the IOC, TWI, and individual broadcasters; compiled by the International Herald Tribune.

FIGURE SKATING

NZE—L Bresseur and L. Eisler, Co Monday's Results CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

GOLD-E. Gordeeva and S. Grinkov S-N. Mishkulienak and A. Dmitriev

Man's TO-Kile

GOLD—Georg Hock, Germany
BRONZE—Maig Anythys, Finland
LUGE
Mee's Slegies
GOLD—Georg Hock, Germany
LUGE — Markey Slegies

SILVER—Mortus Prock, Austria BONZE—Armin Zongeler, Ifoly SPEED SKATING

SILVER Sergel Klevchen

SPEED SKATING
Mea's 500-Maler
GOLD-Aleksandr Galabev, Russia

GOLD—Tommy Mee United Sicks SILVER—Kiell Andre Annock, Non BRONZE—Edward Podivinsky, Com

Women's 15-killemeter

SILVER-Lyubov Essrova, Russic BRONZE-Nino Govribda Russic

Monobu Horit, Japon Sunday's Results

ALPINE SKUNG

CROSS-COUNTRY SKING

SPEED SKATING

GOLD—Johann Clay Ross, Morway SILVER—Kiell Storabid, Normaly BRONZE—Rintia Riffsmo. Netherlands

By the Rink, Russia's Past Contemplates Its Future

By lan Thomsen International Herald Technological

LILLEHAMMER - The modern Russian wears only a little red, on his helmet and his baggy pants. His hockey jersey is white and his sleeves are blue.

The colors look American, just like the sponsor's name on the uniform - Reebok - is American. He is typically in his early 20s, with dreams of joining his hener teammates in North America. Maybe he is practicing English secretly. He is sitting on the bench, waiting for his next shift to make everything happen for himself, when who comes walking along but the old Russian. The suit is shaded like the final moments of dusk with a matching tie and black vest, and the hair appears to have been darkened. The player of tomorrow looks into the old Russian eves and it's like looking down into two deep wells. shimmering faintly at the bottom.

Now we wait to see how it will all

"I cannot understand what has happened, why suddenly we cannot skate," Viktor Tikhanov, the old Russian hockey coach, was telling a friend the other night. "And I'm sure the players can't understand what happened, either."

What happened Monday night was the Russians' unprecedented 5-Oloss to Finland. Throughout their political evolution from Soviet Union to Unified Team to Russia. they had lost only five Olympic hockey games before the other night, amounting to a couple of minor accidents expected to accompany the race toward 61 vic-Ulrich Hiemer flattened the Czechs' Jiri Dolezal, but it was Germany that ended up down by a goal. tones and eight gold medals. Since

their Olympic debut in 1956, they had never failed to score.

Then the seventh-seeded Finns outshot them. 28-11. The Russians. seeded No. 1, allowed two goals in the final minute. Outrage might have been expected from Tikhanov - the face of Russian hockey, at 64 reminiscent of the Brezhnev era — but he looked up at the scoreboard and looked down at his Uncle-Sam-outlitted players and looked

like he didn't know what to say.

Indeed, it was reported that another coach named Vladimir Yurzinov

had taken control of the team from Tikhonov late in the game. This has heen denied by the Russians. "He has decided that this team is not a team on which you can yell and they will wake up," said the friend, Vsevolod Kukushkin, a Russian journalist and official spokesman for the hockey team.
"He knows they are young and maybe too nervous, so his tone must be to say, 'Please wake up, please try to shoot, please."

Tikhanov. Yurzinov and another assistant coach. Igor Dmitriev, stayed up until 2 A.M. reviewing the game. The Russians, for all of Tikhonov's outdated styling, have hired themselves a video coach just like the Los Angeles Lakers, He edited the game down to a series of themes and on Tuesday morning they were shown to the players who dream of America. Then they practiced and met again. On Wednesday there was one more meeting before they left for the arena and

thrashed Austria, 9-1.

Most coaches stand in back of the bench, their arms crossed. Tikhands in pockets, closer to the ice

than his players. Sometimes he leaned on the board as if it were park fence, chin resting in the seat of his hand. From across the ice, he looks like someone you would not want to feud with. He looks like he would fight you for the rest of your life. His eyes were a symbol of Soviet hockey and all of its efficiently ruthless beauty. But the fact is being proved again that nobody can be described in just one way. He never could have survived all of these changes without adapting.

In effect, he used to lock his players in their training camp and free them only to win championships. Today the best of them have flown to the National Hockey League, the former enemy. All of his current players are making their Olympic debut, even though the last Olympics was just two years ago.

The demise of Russian hockey has been predicted for more than six years, but the Russians are not admitting to such predictions this week. In this era of their transition. they are doing remarkably well. A national lottery (equipped by the Greeks) is helping to fund Russian sports, and international sponsors like Reebok and Adidas are trying to seize Russia's market by sustain ing its mighty sports programs.

On Wednesday, videos were studied, lines were changed, and the most dominant of all Olympic teams grew dominant again, with two goals each from Dmitri Denissov and Alexander Vinogradov qualifying them for the final round. For a few minutes, as his players celebrated the goals that could earn them American dollars, the old banov stood in front Wednesday. Russian could actually be seen

Finland Advances

In Hockey

LILLEHAMMER - Unbeaten Finland clinched a spot in the Olympic hockey quarterfinals Wednesday night, using suffocating defense to gain its second straight shutout, 4-0 over winless Norway.

The seventh-seeded Finns, who allowed a combined 27 shots on goal in beating the top two seeds in

way few opportunities. Goalkeeper Jarmo Myllys was rarely tested. The Finns held a 32-11 shooting advantage. They already had stymied stronger teams, bearing the third-

seeded Czech Republic, 3-1, and stunning top-seeded Russia, 5-0.

As the game ended, Myllys thrust both arms skyward moments before he was mobbed by teammates.

Finland (3-0) plays Austria (0-3) and Germany (2-1) in its remaining games before the single-elimination playoffs involving the top four teams in each of the two groups. Myllys, who helped beat the Czech Republic, returned to the Finnish goal after Jukka Tammi blanked the Russians.

Petri Varis gave Finland a 1-0 lead at 6:46 of the first period. The Finns added second-period goals by Mika Stroemberg and Vesa Erik Hamalainen. Ville Peltonen finished the scoring in the third, tipping in a shot by Janne Laukkanen. Finland's only Olympic hockey medal was a silver in 1988. It finished seventh two years ago.

The Olympic seedings are based on the standings from last spring's world championships, but the composition of the teams has changed drastically since then.

Finland finished fifth in the 1991 world championships and, after coming in seventh the next two years, hired Curt Lindstrom of Sweden to coach the Olympic team.

Czech Republic 1, Germany 0: Jiri Kucera scored on a breakaway at 4:14 of the third period, beating Joseph Heiss low on the glove side as the goalie (ell on his side.

The three-time Czech Olympian Petr Briza and Heiss made several flashy saves. Briza stopped 18 shots, while Heiss turned away 36. The Czechs

outshot the Germans 14-6 in the final period for a 37-18 advantage. The Czechs (2-1) won eight medals, including the bronze in 1992 over the United States, when they were playing as the former Czecho-

senoir Dec-senoir Dec-senoir Dec-senoir Dec-senoir Dec-senoir Dec-dermany 8-4-18, Geolder-Czech Republic Petr Brizo (18 shots, 18 soves), Garmany, Jo-seph Heiss (37-36), Norway Finiand Both teams began the final period on the power play after offsetting roughing penalties were as-sessed with 23 seconds remaining in the second period.

Fintand
First period—1, Finland, Perir Vorls
(Marko Pols, Timo Jullia): Penalites
—Reinno Helminen, Fin (Interference); Alko
Makela, Fin (cross-checking): Tommy Jakobsen, Nor Linterterence). Neither team capitalized. kobsen. Nor (inertercice).
Second period—2. Finland, Mika Stroembers (Mika Nieminen: Raimo Helminen); 3. Finland, Vesa Erik Hamatolian (Jame Olanen); Ponallies—Tommy Jokobsen. Nor (trioping). Jame Ojanen, Fin (cross-checking); Cata Andersen. Nor (routhing). though, just as both had failed to convert separate three-on-five chances in the penalty-laden first period.

The teams played four-on-four midway through the third after Germany's Benoit Doucet received a five-minute high-sticking penalty and the Czech Jan Vopat went out two minutes for holding. Again,

neither team scored. Frustrated by their inability to mount any offense, the Germans ended the game with a penalty for too many players on the ice,

The Germans had wanted a perfeet record heading into their showdown on Friday with the Russians. Germany has a modest Olympic history, winning bronze medals in



Baby-Faced Swede Knows How to Hit

By Johnette Howard

Washington Past Service LILLEHAMMER - So this is the young phenom the Quebec Nordiques of the National Hockey League insisted on in the blockbuster trade that sent Eric Lindros to the Philadelphia Flyers? This is the youngster who might lead Sweden to the Olympic gold medal?
This is Peter Forsberg?

Why, he's barely shaving, for heaven's sake. And when you talk to him after his Olympic games, he has this habit of stretching the long sleeves of his undershirt over his hands, then clutching the fabric in his fists like some lidgety kid who just wants to be told he can go to his room and play with his model airolanes, Alone, And heaven forbid that you pay

Forsberg a compliment in his presence. Suddenly he seems ready to run off and hide in one of the team's equipment trunks.

After Sweden's 4-1 walkover against Italy on Tuesday in the second round of the Olympic round-robin play at Lillehammer's Hakon Hall. Forsberg squirmed when someone tried to hand him a Sports Illustrated magazine article about himself after he said he hadn't vet seen it.

You keep it," he said with a grimace, stealing a quick, curious look at the picture of himself. He grimaced again when a

French journalist mentioned the three-year, \$4 million contract he signed not too long ago.
"I can live on that," Forsberg said, straight-faced.

He seemed at a loss about how

he'll spend his newfound millions. A new car? "Naw," he skrugged; A new house? "Nah," he wagged his And his new celebrity as the

highest-paid Swedish-born player

in the NHL, without ever playing a "Aw," Forsberg protested, "Tomas Sandsstrom, some of the other guys are going to sign new deals

soon. It won't last."

He stands 6 feet, 1 inch. 190 pounds (1.86 meters, 86 kilograms). and doesn't seem that imposing. But Wayne Gretzky has called

Forsberg the best young player in the world. The Nordiques' coach and general manager, Pierre Page. has predicted NHL stardom for Unlike a lot of Swedes, Forsberg

does not have the sort of no-coutact European game that gets derided by NHL traditionalists such as Don Cherry, the blustery commentator on Canadian TV's venerable "Hockey Night in Canada." (Cherry has never seen a scar-faced goon be didn't like. But part of his schuck is bleating about how all Scandinavian players — but especially Swedes - are "pantywaists" on ice who do too much "pussyfoutin' aroond.")

Forsberg may be unpretentious and apple-cheeked, but he long ago proved his on-ice grit. At age 16 he was already deliver-

hits and scoring goals for MoDo, the team his father coaches in Sweden's Elite League, the country's equivalent of the NHL. Asked now what he remembered about that first season, Forsberg smiled impishly and said. "The other players, in the beginning, well - they went a little nuts on me. They couldn't punch me, you see, because we wear cages over our faces. And they didn't like that. But, you know. I also could not punch

thing close to projections that have been made about him, the Quebeçois may come to love his mix of modesty and muscle as much as they loathe Lindros for the way he spurned them back in 1991. Even if you don't follow bockey much, you may remember the Lindros soap opera. Four years ago, he was heralded as the best Canadian-

If Forsberg turns out to be any-

NHL since Mario Lemieux. But Lindros bluntly told Quebec not to bother drafting him No. 1 overall because he didn't want to

Bakim Babic, 19, of Bosnia's team being escorted to cross-country ski practice by a security guard. didn't want to pay high Quebec a victory, income taxes, didn't speak French In the o and didn't care to play in a French speaking province because, in the long run, it could hurt his endorse-

ment income. The Nordiques did the smart thing and drafted Lindros anyway. The Flyers won the bidding war for him by giving Quebec a windfall of draft picks, some proven NHL players and the rights to Forsberg. the sixth pick overall in that draft.

No one has said Forsberg will born hockey player to enter the be more of a set-up man than a net-saving this hasn't been Forsberg's

Oleg Pavlav, Russia. 1:54.58: 17. Michael Hadschieff, Austria. 1:55.07; 18. Stelnor Jo-

honsen, Norway, 1-55.21: 19. Thomas kumm. Germany, 1:55.35; 20, Michael Soleimann

play for the sad-sack Nordiques, crasher. Sweden so far has a tie and best of seasons - nothing like

wonderful. On the power play he likes to set up in the zone behind the net, slightly to one side like Lemieux does, surveying the entire ice and anticipating who will be free to take a pass and bury a scoring chance.

for the talented player. You have to believe your teammates will rifle ever be as prolific a goal scorer as the shot home, you have to be un-Lindros. So far in this Olympic worried that your own stats depend tournament, he's been content to upon it. Around Sweden they are

Vorizki, Voleti Karpovi; 6. Russio, Dmili

Denisov (Andrei Nikalichine, Alexander Vin-oerodov); 7. Russio, Alexander Vinosrodov (Andre) Nikolichine); 199). B. Russio, Rovil

son NHL veteran Hakan Loob for In the open ice his passing is

He probably could score more if he wanted to. But when you think of it, passing first and shooting second is the ultimate act of trust

the Elite League's most valuable -player award. And Forsberg agrees, adding: "If I knew what the reason was I'd stop it." Maybe it's the pressure of being the youngster Quebec got for Lin-

dros, he admits. Maybe it's the big contract. Or maybe it's just this He's scheduled to join the Nordiques this April, after his last season with his father's team is over, and he's still just a kid. So it's not all that surprising when he concedes, "Maybe I'm getting sentimental about leaving Sweden.

ing): Beneit Doucet. Ger (roughing); Milas-

cero (Jiri Vykoukol) : Penalties-- Be

ov Horovo, Cze (roughing). Third period—1, Czech Republic, Jim Ku-

1992-93, when he beat out six-sea-

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS COUNTRY
RISSO
Norwoy
Holy
United States
Conada PREESTYLE SKIING Men's Moguis GOLD-Jenn-Luc Brossord, Conside

BRONCE—Excovers Notes

LUGE

Wasser's Storie

GOLD—Gerda Weissensteiner, Itory
SILVER—Sus! Erdmunn, Germany
BRONCE—Andrea Togwerker, Austr
SPEED SKATING

GOLD—Johann Clov Kess. Norw SHLYER—Ristle Ritsmo. Nameri BRONZE—Felko Zandstra, Nathe ALPINE SKIING Yannen's Suser & GOLD—Diam Relia Stainretier, U.S. SILVER-Systems Glocischard, Rost BRONZE-usole Kostner, Hoty CROSS—COUNTRY SKING

FREESTYLE SKIING

WOMEN'S MOGULS-1, Silne Lise Hoffes

8, Ann Scitelle, U.S., 73,71; 9, Bron

Thomas, Canada, 22.57; 18. Slivia Marciandi. Italy, 23.36; 11, Tae Satova, Japan. 22.18; 12, Liberania Dymichenica, Russia, 23,12; 13. Minns Mariko, Kurtu, Finkand, 23,02; 14, Mari-na T Cherkosando, Rusela, 23,92; 15, Elena Kar-alevia, Rusela, 23,92; 15, Elena Kara Russia 22.22; 16. Katherina Kubank. MOGULS-1, Jean-Luc Brossard.

MERYS MOGULS—I. Jean-Luc Brossoro. Conado. 274 points; 2, Sergei Shounidistov. Russia. 26/fü; 3, Edgar Grasskrafi. France. 26/di; 4, Olivier Calife, France. 25/7; 5, Joer-sen Paulovil, Swedes. 25/5; 6, Olivier Ale-mand, France. 25/25; 7, John Smart, Canada. 8, Trey Benson, U.S., 2486; 9, James Petteri Lahleta, Fisland, 2478; 16, Fredrik Taulii. Swaden, 24,50; 17, Anders Jonell, Sweden, 24,50; 12, Leif Persson, Sweden, 24,95; 13, Sept. Http: U.S., 23.43; 14. Admion Costo, Austral

LUGE

WOMEN'S SINGLES (run times in soren-WOMBER'S SHIELES (TID TIMES IN SUTER-theses)— I, Gerdo Weissenskines (1804-201); 2. Sust Endmann, Germany, 3:16,776 (48,90), 48,971,47,94,9551; 3. Andreo Tomwerker, Aus-pha, 18,16,22 (48,96), 40,57, 40,277; 4. An-pellia, Neuser, Austria, 3; 16,901 (47,955, 47,152, 49,315, 49,379); 5. Nefolie Obilincher, Hohy, 11,1672 (49,86), 40,927, 40,173, 40,474 49375 49,379); S. Notolie Obkircher, 3;16,937 (49,046, 49,282, 49,181, 49,488). (Concinia Kohilisch, Germany, 3:17.197 49.988, 49.323, 49.301, 49.5951; 7, Irina Gubilna.

Lotvic. 3:17.487 (49.301, 49.506, 49.297, 49.363); 18. Doris Neuner, Austria, 3:17.826 (49.381, LOTVICA 2:17.487 (M.30), 49.50. 49.27. 49.30); 10. Doris Nieuner, Austria, 3:17.224 (49.33), 49.771, 49.39, 49.491; 11. Cammir Myler, U.S., 3:17.524 (49.20), 47.63, 49.304, 49.561; 12. Bethan Colcaterranceman, U.S., 3:18.005 (49.73), 49.754, 49.304, 49.261; 13. Pia Weddage, Norwary, 3:18.07 (49.37); 14. Jana Bade, Germany, 3:18.101 (50.099, 49.294, 49.467, 49.299); 13. Maria Jasencakava, Siavokka, 3:18.455 (49.41), 50.351, 49.724, 49.418); 16. Evika Sulca, Latvica, 3:18.452 (49.478, 50.351, 49.724, 49.418); 16. Evika Sulca, Latvica, 3:18.492 (49.774, 49.734, 49.404); 18. Olga

16, Evilla Suice, Carvia, 3: (6:72 (4:72) (4 49.842, 50.231); 19. Helen Novikov. Estanto 3:20,333 (50,160,50,172,49,808,50,193): 20, Aren Abernathy, Virgin Islands, 3:20.87) (50.896, 50.190, 49.276, 90.167).

Verono Marionovic. Bosnic-Herzegovina. 3:28.779 (50.56: 51.707, 51.76. 51.1711: 24 Greta Sebald, Greece. 4:14.141 (1:43.96. 50.804.49.771. 49.9531: Erin Warren. U.S. DNF. SPEED

SKATING

MEN'S 1,466 METER-1, Johann Clay Koss Norway, 1 minuta, 31.29 seconds; 2. Rintle Ritema, Netherlands, 1:51.90; 3. Falto Zand-sira, Netherlands, 1:52.38; 4. Audie Sandrad,

Siro, Nerheriands, 1:52.38; 4, Active Sandraol, German Norway, 1:53.13; 3, Andrey Agustriento, Rus-sia, 1:53.16; 6, Peter Adebeve, Germantv. 1:53.59; 7, Neos Morsholl, Comodo, 1:53.50; 8, Austria Martin Hiersman, Metherlands, 1:53.59; 8, Jen-son Stroatsol, Nutherlands, 1:53.59; 10, Yury Shulisa, Ukraine, 1:54.28, 11, Powel Jarenszek, Polond, 1:54.49; 12, Ro-berto Sighel, Holy, 1:54.51; 13, Otol Zinke, Ger-Sweden 7, 1:54,66; 14. Kiell Storelld, Norway.

Finitum ...

Austria

Russia

First period—1, Russia, Sergel Beratin,
Penallips—Igmet Burton, Ant Inpokinol.
Second period—2, Russia, Isar Varizki, 1,
Russia, Alexander Vinogradov (Dmitri Denimandre Nikolichine): 4, Russia, AlexanBerezin, Ravii Gusburrina U.S. 1:5578: 24. Patrick NeW, Cons-da, 1:5581; 25, Danny Kan, Australia, 1.56 M; 22. Zsolf Bole, Romania, 1:56.41; 27. Toshihiba Hokawa, Johan 1:56.67; 28. Kevin Scott, Cons-da, 1:56.68; 29. Radik Bikchentovev, Kazakh-stan, 1:56.73; 30. Vodim Savutin, Kazakh-stan, 1:57.03. 31, Dezideriu Horvoth, Romania, 1:57.07; 32. Brion Wanet, U.S., 1:57.09; 33. Sergev Tsv-benka, Kazakh-stan, 1:57.43; 34. Davide Carla, Hary, 1:57.46; 35. Vitaly Novichenia, Belarui, 1:57.50; 36. Phillip Tahmundik, Australia. 1:57.50: 36. Philip Tahmindils, Australia. 1:57.97: 37. Nathaniel Mills, U.S., 1:58.43: 38. Patrick Batchard, Canada, 1:59.63, 39. KC

He, U.S., 2:00.59; 40, Pawel Zyamun!.

Jomes Burton (Marty Dellman); (pp.), Pengl-lies-Michael Guentner, Aut (halding); Diel-er Kall, Aut (holding); Georgi Evtlaukhine, and, 2:05.21; 41, Joe-Shift Lee. South Kores 2:26.40; Alessandro De Taddel, Holy, DNF: Yorkel Liu. Chino, DNF; Artur Szafronski, Poland, DNF, Rus (interverace).
Third period—10. Russia. Dmitri Denisov (Andrei Nij-pichine. Alexander Vinosro-dov); Penatries—Rab Dovie, Aut (roughing); Rob Dayle, Auf (cross-checking): Pavel Tor-onev, Rus (slashing): Pavel Tor-doptie-miner framework. Rus. HOCKEY

double-minor (roughing, skashing); Herbert Hohenberger, Aut. double-minor (roughing, Shots on gool--Austria 3-11-0-14. Russia 23-

14-12—18. Gadies—Austrio. Michael Pus-chacher, (39 shots-34 soves). Cloub Dolaida 19-5). Russia. Sergei Abramov (14-13).

First period—None. Penolties—Richard Amore Ger (sleshing): Jorson Meyer, Ger (slashing): Thomas Brandl, Ger (cross-ckecking): Jirl Dolezol, Cze (helding); Jan Vopet, Cze (holding). Second period—None. Penenies—Benon

To our readers in Austria

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Third period—c, Finland, Ville Pettonen (Jonne Loukkonen); (pp), Penalties—Mor-

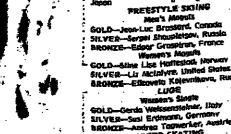
gon Andersen, Nor (hooking); Morko Kipru-sov, Fin (fripping).

Shots on equi-Norway 3-53-11. Finland 12-18-18-12. Quality-Norway, Jim Marthin-seh (32 shots, 28 saves). Finland, Jarma Myl-

0660-8155 orfax.06069-175413

1932 and 1976.

Biognes's 5-Killemeter GOLD—Lyckev Egorova, Russia SILVER—Moruela DI Centa, Holy BROMZE—Moruela Kirvesniem



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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

By the Way, Tonya and Nancy Won't Be the Only Ones Out There

By William Drozdiak

LILLEHAMMER - While Americans, especially, may be blinded by the intense media spotlight on Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding, some of Olympic sports world is looking for a trio of skaters from Europe and Asia to sweep the medals in women's figure

skating.
Ukraine's Oksana Baiul. France's Surya Bonaly and China's Lu Chen finished one-two-three in the 1993 world championships in Prague, the first time that American women skaters were shut out of medals since 1969. Kerrigan fun-ished fifth and Harding did not

The Prague event is regarded by many skating experts as perhaps the best barometer of the skaters' current condition. Since then, the Americans have struggled to insulate their preparations from public hysteria over whether Harding was involved in the plot to cripple Kerrigan's knee, while the skaters in other countries have been able to hone their skills and routines in relative tranquility.

With Harding having arrived Wednesday to join other athletes at the Olympic village, personal ten-sions between her and Kerrigan may grow to the point of seriously jeopardizing their scheduled performances a week from now. The two women will have to live under the same roof and share practice time on the ice. They will communicate through liaisons appointed by the U.S. figure skating team.

"This controversy is going to put unbearable pressure on Harding and Ker igan especially Nancy, because she seems more fragile, said Annick Gailhaguet, a French coach who used to train Bonaly. "The other skaters are not bothered one bit. In fact, they probably see some benefit because the pressure on the Americans could help their chances for medals.

Gailhaguet still believes that Olympic judges prefer women who skate with "with grace and poetry rather than power. That's why the advantage may be with Baiul,"
"But Bonaly is in excellent shape

after the Copenhagen victory" in the European championships last month, she said, adding that Bonaly "has improved her artistry greatly in the past year."

One European judge, who insisted on anonymity, predicted the furor will hurt both Kernigan and

"Judges like to say they are impartial but they are only human." Kerrigan's. But I think the tendency among judges will be to be conservative on points for Kerrigan because they will want to prove their independence by not showing too much sympathy.

Even if the three front-line skaters falter, there are plenty of other women who are capable of medalwinning performances. This year will see one of the most talented group of Olympic women figure skaters in memory, and Canada's Josee Chouinard Japan's Yuka Sato, and Germany's Tanva Szewczenko have been improving so fast that they could easily turn in medal-winning performances.

"It will all depend on who misses a jump." Gailhaguet said. "This is one of the most tightly-bunched group of skaters I have ever seen."

The sentimental favorite is cleariy Baiul, a 16 year-old Ukrainian from Dnipropetrovsk who charms judges and spectators alike with the languid moves of a classic ballerina. Abandoned by her father at 2 and orphaned by the death of her mother two years ago, she did not even go to the 1992 Albertville Games as part of the Unified Team of the former Soviet Union. But she has blossomed into an international star under the tutelage of her



Oksana Baiul of Ukraine getting her technical program ready.

son-in-law, who is seeking to repeat his gold medal performance in men's singles skating, has served as Baiul's patron by sending money and costumes back from Europe and the United States during his stint as a touring professional.

While she is still considered short of reaching her technical peak, Baiul displays the kind of charismatic grace on ice that traditionally wins in the Olympics. She is often compared to Sonia Henie. the Norwegian gold medalist in the 1930s who made women's skating a glamourous event and later went on to a film career.

But Bainl, who has grown nearly three inches in the past year, still food. lacks the breathtaking power that Bo often becomes the crucial different o have landed a quadruple jump in tial for judges who are forced to practice and may be tempted to try choose between skaters deemed it in the Olympics if she wants to that some observers claim may de-peared wearing a wedding dress at compete in the Games. A panel equal in artistry. She finished sec- clinch a gold. She has won four rive from China's notoriously spar- a Halloween party. At one point, appointed by the U.S. Figure Skat-

By Jere Longman

Elvis impersonators at these Win-

ter Olympics. No other figure skat-

er will attempt what Elvis Stojko

has planned for his long program: a

quadruple toe jump — four revolu-tions in the air — followed by a

If he hits the combination, by the

time Elvis has left the building it

"I'm going for it," said Stojko, the Canadian champion. "I want to

be exciting, to keep everyone on the

edge of their seat. That's what sport

The men's short program is to be skated Thursday evening, and the

long program on Saturday. The fa-

vorites are Viktor Petrenko of

Ukraine, the defending Olympic

champion; Brian Boitano of the

United States, the 1988 gold med-

da, the four-time world champion.

could be with a gold medal.

triple toe jump.

is all about

HAMAR - There will be no

Viktor Petrenko, Zmievskaya's championships because she could on-in-law, who is seeking to repeat not duplicate the French skater's flurry of seven triple jumps.

> Oksana knows how to present her program as a pretty package with a nice ribbon around it, but her star quality alone is not enough to win the gold," said a judge who witnessed her Copenhagen perfor-

If leaping skills alone could de-termine the gold, nobody would be able to compete with Bonaly. Born in Nice into a family with roots in Réunion, a French island in the Indian Ocean, Surya was adopted at eight months by Georges and Suzanne Bonaly, an ecologist and a teacher who raised her on a diet of Zen Buddhism and macrobiotic

Bonaly is the only woman known

wide open, and Elvis feels he can be

"Boitano has a lot of experience." Stojko said. "He's a good

technical skater, but the sport has

changed since his amateur days.

It's a little more grab-the-audience

now. Petrenko has experience, but

we'll see if he can hold together in the long program — if se doesn't

die. Browning has a mixture of ev-

erything. Sometimes, he scares peo-

ple with great warm-ups then

doesn't skate well. Other times, he's

a great pressure skater. I feel I can go head-to-head with these guys. I

go nead-10-nead with the feel I have a little more with the

quad. I have nothing to lose. I'm

just going to go out and have fun."

another rare combination for a fig-

ure skater: he's a black belt in kara-

te, and he rides dirt bikes, perform-

ing daredevil moves on the trails

outside Toronto when he is not

Stojko has already performed

and appears to have recovered from a loss of confidence after the Albertville Games, where she finished a disappointing fifth.

A month later, she finished eleventh in the world championships in Oakland, California, and nearly quit skating because of a quarrel with her domineering mother. They have since reconciled and Bonaly has become, if anything more de-pendent on her mother's steward-ship since cutting ties with her oth-

After a practice session this week, Bonaly said she considers Baiul and Kerrigan the most serious threats to her gold medal

"But I try not to think about that. I just want to concentrate on my own routine and hope for the best," she said, as she munched an apple while watching Kerrigan and other skaters practice while her mother recorded them with a video

Later, Bonaly would retire to her quarters with her mother to review the strengths and weaknesses of the other skaters. She is known to train as much as eight hours a day. Despite chronic trouble with her skates because of her wrenching leaps and a leg that is shorter than the other, Bonaly's athletic skills alone could propel her toward gold. In the past year, however, she has taken special dancing and gymnastic courses to improve her artistic skills to complement the leaping power that she generates from her muscular thighs. Now, she says, "I have learned how to show the kind of grace that judges are looking for.

their best, Lu Chen may emerge as the darkhorse favorite. A 17-year-old student from Jilin in northern

The two skaters will live in the China, Chen has emerged as a trailblazing skating star in a country where there are 1.2 billion people but only a dozen indoor skating

Like Baiul, she has grown much taller in the past year and occasionally seems to have trouble control-ling her jumps. Nonetheless, she is known for her feminine grace that was nurtured under Carlo Fassi, the coach who helped cultivate Peggy Fleming's swan-like style that won Olympic gold.

Now working under Ming Zhu
Li, Chen has shown steady im-

als in the world championships in that had been obtained by a U.S. 1992 and 1993 after finishing sixth television program, "A Current Afin Albertville. But lately, she has fair." The program was broadcast in Albertville. But lately, she has fair." The program was broadcast been hampered by injuries, notably Tuesday night and showed the vid-

Canadian championships, just as Scott Davis upset Boitano at the U.S. championships. The field is and kung fu movements, is a trib-

Stojko, 21, has been a black belt for

five years. In skating circles, he is

"I've seen all of Bruce Lee's mov-

ies: I even have some of them on

His reputation has been that he

lacks artistry. He is short and thick

was falling, tripping and stumbling

Stojko stood on his feet and still

finished seventh. He always comes

up lacking in comparison to Browning or at least he did until he

defeated Browning at the Canadian

"I'm a different skater than

wn as the terminator,

tape," he said.

ute to Bruce Lee. The music is from grown on me. It gives you mental

"The Bruce Lee Story" soundtrack. and physical strength and spiritual

thin and graceful. While everyone nian band and loved Elvis Presley

Kurt." Stojko said. "I'm my own parents, who own a landscaping

person. I've been taking karate for company in a Toronto suburb, put 11 years, and it has helped my skathim off until he was 5. "They ing. I was smaller than the rest of thought it was only a phase,"



Nancy Kerrigan, as well as Tonya Harding, was the center of press attention wherever she went in the Olympic Village

Skater Arrives

Kerrigan was clubbed in the right knee at the national championships on Jan. 6 in Detroit.

Wednesday afternoon, before taking a team picture, the two skat-ers crossed paths and spoke briefly in the athletes' village, an offical

"Nancy was coming to the housing area, and Tonya was coming down for the team picture," said Greg Harney, a USOC official. The fact that I am the only black skater on ice has increased the phenomenon of my popularity."

If Baiul and Bonaly fall short of they did not, that I know of. It

> same dormitory in the athletes' vil-lage but on different floors. The women's competition begins next

As if Harding's presence was not embarrassing enough to Olympic officials, her arrival was preceded by topless photographs of her, which were published in a London tabloid. The Sun. The paper carried three photographs with the headline: "Tonya Loves to Dance Round Naked . . . She Likes Flaunting A Great Body."

Li. Chen has shown steady improvement by taking bronze medals in the world championships in that had been obtained by a U.S.

evolution. There's a lot more to it

A small kid named Elvis might

get all shook up by the neighbor-hood bullies, but it was only his

skating, not his name, that drew

teasing, Stojko said. The family is

of Eastern European descent. His

father, Steve, sings tenor in a Slove-

enough to name his son after him

His mother, Irene, was also a loyal

"They weren't Elvis nuts or any-

When he was only 21/2, Stojko

said, he saw a figure skater spin-ning on television and decided that

was what he wanted to do. His

musical subject of the king.

thing, but they liked him,"

than beating somebody up."

In Portland, the Pack Was in Full Bellow

By Christine Spolar

PORTLAND, Oregon - The finals in Olympic maneavering, a sport that involves bellowing, cronching, backward dashes and record demals, began before dawn Tuesday. It was Tonya Time for the last time before Lillehammer.

By 4:30 A.M., The Associated Press had a staff

reporter waiting outside the apartment in surbur-ban Portland where Harding was staying. By 6 A.M., a camera crew from the television

tabloid show "Hard Copy" and an AP photogra-pher had staked out the ticket counter at the Portland airport.

By 7 A.M., dozens of hyperkinetic people, we mg press badges and what seemed to be every kind of beeping and clicking electronic device known to man, were roaming the linoleum around the TWA. Delta and United Airlines counters.

"Is this part of the Tonya-thon?" asked Mike Maiden, a sculptor waiting for a flight to Chicago. We're not going on the same plane, are we?" Where was the most controversial member of the U.S. Olympic team? When would she arrive?

When would she leave? Would she talk? Harding's best friends, Stephanie and John Quintero, were spotted walking into the airport at 6:45 A.M. and boarding a flight for Norway. A security guard was overheard whispering into his handheld radio that Harding was flying United to Seattle and then onto Norway.

The guard couldn't be tempted to tell more. An offer of \$20 from a photographer working for "Hard Copy" was quickly refused.

Rumors, any and all and the weirder the better, sent the pack packing.

She was due at Gate E6. Maybe it's Gate E1. She's downstairs. Upstairs. No, she's safe inside

United's Red Carpet Club. The pack pushed, turned, charged through electronic security gates and clambered up the stairs to the private waiting area of United Airlines. They were met by one unamused attendant, who said:

"She's not here. You're going to have to go."

The truth came out a few minutes later when a United customer-service representative agreed that the media could be corralled in one corner near Gate Ei. Harding would make a statement just before she left.

Within the hour, Harding, accompanied by her lawyers and a producer for another tabloid news show, "Inside Edition," stepped before the mob. Reporters and cameramen shouted, jockeyed for space and pummeled Harding with questions she

never planned for one moment to answer.

Representatives from CNN, ABC, NBC, CBS, The Washington Post, The New York Times, the Boston Globe, and news services from around the world waited hours for these words:

"I'm really excited that I'm able to be able to fulfill my dreams and be able to compete in the Olympics. And I hope that my performance will be as well as Tommy Moe's performance in the downhill ski. I was really excited when I heard about it. "And I just want to thank everyone for their support and I'm really excited. And, uh, keep beheving in me and I want to go there and I'm

Yet another Olympic moment.

little chance that Harding

ping the cartilage in his nose and

opening a gash above his left eye.

pic-style competitions. So Stojko will stick with the unprecedented

quadruple toe, triple toe combina-

tion, four revolutions in the sir fol-

lowed by three revolutions. A toe

loop is a toe-pick assisted jump in which the skater takes off and

lands on the same back, outside

edge of the skate

Back flips are not legal in Olym-

Her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, has pleaded guilty to his involve-Will Canada's Elvis Make a Graceful Landing?

Kerrigan and has said that Harding gave the final go-ahead. Harding has not been charged and has maintained her innocence, saying that she learned only after the asbeen involved.

After she filed a \$25 million lawjumping. And he has the scars to prove it. Last April, while practic-ing back flips for a tour, Stojko failed to get his legs over and slammed his face into the ice, chipsuit against the USOC, a judge urged the two sides to settle the dispute. She agreed to drop the suit, and the USOC canceled the disciplinary bearing, allowing her to participate in the Olympics.

> The practice Thursday afternoon with Kerrigan promises to be tense. Even before Kerrigan was clubbed, she and Harding were rivals, not friends. Kerrigan won the bronze medal at the 1992 Olympics, while Harding finished fourth. Harding has said that she would like to hug Kerrigan's coache said Wednesday that Harding had better keep her distance.

"I always want to challenge my-"Nancy says she doesn't want to self," he said. "My biggest competibe involved with her in any way, and we agree," said Evy Scotvold, tor is me. I do the combination because I can, not because I want to win. The most important thing is Kerrigan. "I don't want to be into stay relaxed and get a good flow. When you land the quad correctly, have any contact or communica- be a hug from Lily."

"Everyone is in a state of unbelieve that Harding was involved believe that Harding was involved by the cial, who asked not to be identified.

"It's like, 'You've gotta be kidding What's next?"

"USOC had scheduled a disciplinary hearing, and there appeared to be only marginal sentiment to be only marginal sentiment to the world at don't think chall be only the least.

"I wouldn't rive do that if I was the world at don't think chall."

try. Just because Nancy is silent, it doesn't mean she's weak. She's very strong, physically and emotional

Skating in the same practice group as Kerrigan and Harding is Lily Lyconjung Lee, who skates for South Korea. Until now, she has skated alone with Kerrigan, as other competitors in the group had not yet arrived. The media attention has unnerved her at times. Once, Lee broke down crying after a frustrating workout.

"I was checking out all the me-dia, and it was like 5,000 media and the two of us, and I'm saying, 'Oh God, this is kind of intimidating." she said. "I sat down with my coach And now Tonya's here." The president of the Korean

skating federation asked Lee to ding and Kernigan "I don't know what's going to

happen when we all come tog she added. "I hope they break the ice and the tension goes away and we can practice normally." And how will Lee greet Harding?

When I see people I haven't seen for a long time, I hug them and volved with her or her coach. It say hello," Lee said. "Even if there would be totally inappropriate to isn't a hig from Nancy, there will

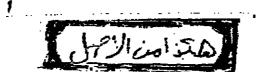
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1994

New U.S. Surprises: Koss Skates to 2d Gold, Sets 2d World Record Defeat and Victory In Freestyle Skiing

By Angus Phillips Washington Part Service
LILLEHAMMER — Each day
brings a new surprise from the U.S. Olympic team. On Wednesday, it came on the mogul bumps, as the defending Olympic champion, Donna Weinbrecht, with six gold medals and a silver in the seven World Cup events this year. Nopped in freestyle skiing.

Mary Control of the Control

But an American newcomer, Liz McIntyre, rose to replace her with a silver-medal run, as Norway's Stine Lise Hattestad captured the gold. Elizaveta Kojevnikova of Russia, the 1992 silver medalist, won the

In the men's final, Edgar Grospiron of France was another Olympic champion to fall, finishing third behind Canada's Jean-Luc Brassard and the silver medalist, Sergei Shoupletsov of Russia.

An athlete's eyes often betray what is coming. And Weinbrecht wore a worried look even as she boarded the lift to the starting gate.

and she knew it, too.
"I've been fighting it," said the top woman freestyle skier in history, who stumbled briefly Tuesday in the elimination round. "It's one of those things when you're just off. I want to figure it out because with this course, I think I really could have shredded it like I had all week. But when it counted, it was like an

out-of-body experience." Freestyle skiers are judged on speed, technique down the steep. bumpy course and two aerial jumps. Only 25 percent of the marks are awarded for times over the 223-meter (243-yard) Olympic numps and the rest for overall style down the course's 50-odd bumps.

Weinbrecht, who had radical knee surgery last year, scored worst in the 16-woman field for her pedestrian jumps, then scrambled to overcome a slip near the bottom. The flubs left her seventh in the 16-

Those woes opened the way for Hattestad to rouse the partisan crowd of 20,000

Hattestad, the only woman to beat Weinbrecht on the World Cup tour this year, sent clouds of snow flying on her thundering run and landed two difficult jumps - 2 "cossack" at the top and a twister-spread below. McIntyre followed with a daily twister (named for the cartoon character Daily Duck) and a double twister on the bottom.

McIntyre and Hattestad later defended the oft-derided sport, which is accompanied by loud rock music. How goofy is freestyle, with a rumbling beat and maneuvers named after comic-book characters? Not goofy, they insisted.

There are people in life who find aimost anything ridiculous," said McIntyre, a former college soccer player who said she never notices the rock beat that accompanies her runs. "We're serious athletes, we train hard and we take what we do semously."

Hattestad, asked if mogul-jump ing was a real sport, said: "I don't suppose you would be here if it wasn't. If you don't think so, you

Like Weinbrecht, Grospiron won his title when freestyle skiing was introduced to the Olympics at Albertville in 1992

Frenchman crossed the line in 23.19 seconds but looked up at the scoreboard to see he was second to Shoupletsov. The Russian had 26.90 points and Grospiron had 26.64. Brassard was last to go and ap-peared in total control. Four of the

style judges gave him maximum scores of 5.00 and he landed his leaps without a hint of a stumble and scored 27.24 despite a modest time of 24.53 seconds. Disappointment ran deep for Weinbrecht, who rallied from a near-crippling knee injury to retake top spot in her sport. In November 1992, the reigning Olympic gold medalist tore the anterior cruciate ligament and the miniscus in her

right knee and fractured the tibia when she landed a jump awkwardly in training in Colorado. This year she roared back with six straight victories in her first six events, then was second to Hattestad two weeks ago in Salem, Sweden. But something snapped between then and now, and it was

"I don't know what got to her," said McIntyre. "There was pressure, for sure, from all her World Cup wins. Her back was sore and she had a cold. She wasn't happy today. It's a difficult time for her."

"I have to look back on my accomplishments," said Weinbrecht. "I've won 30 World Cups. I don't think I've been off the podium 11 times in my six-year career. I have a gold medal and I ve been a champi on. It's all right. I wish things could course, with 25 percent judged for have gone better, but it just didn't performance during two trick happen and I'll have to be a champion without the gold.



Johann Olav Koss of Norway, right, celebrates his 1,500meter gold medal while Rintje Ritsma grimaces at his silver.

Norway Cheers Its Own By George Vecsey New York Tunes Service HAMAR - First Johann Olav Koss set a world record in speed skating. Then he was awarded his second gold medal of the Winter Olympic Games. And then he gave his bonus money to charity. 225,000 Norwegian kroner. or roughly \$30,000. It was an absolutely golden day for the Norwegian skater. A human wave of noise and his own sturdy

frame propelled him around the Viking Ship arena in 1 minute. 51.29 seconds, fully 0.31 of a second faster than any human had ever skated 1,500 meters. And after setting his record on Wednesday. Koss conducted himself with dignity and good humor. When his record and his gold

medal were secure over the two closest finishers, Ringe Ritsma and Falko Zandstra of the Netherlands. they flanked him at a news conference, and they made their remarks in English, itself a remarkable performance in front of language-challenged Americans.
But that wasn't the best part.

Koss announced that he was donating all his national bonus money from these Games to Olympic Aid, the Norwegian charity that has forged a link with the tragic sister

Olympic city of Sarajevo. Usually when athletes are linked with a charity, there is a phalanx of press agents and a flutter of pre-pared statements — the stale whiff of public relations in the air — but Koss's remarks seemed to come from a 25-year-old's heart that is

wise and generous and spontaneous.
"I will say that I am asking each Norwegian person to give 10 kroner for each Norwegian gold medal." Koss said, and the scruffy lot of European and American report-ers actually applauded him.

You've carried the flag for your country in the opening ceremonies.

You've been very fortunate.' I

thought about what she said, and

cans will still have to contend with

Weissensteiner, who like many resi-

dents of Italy's Sudtyrol region and

27 of the 28 people to win Olympic

gold in luge, grew up speaking Ger-

"I only speak one foreign lan-

guage, and it's Italian," joked Weis-

sensteiner, who was raised with her

three older sisters and four younger

brothers on a small family farm in

said. "I like to say that I own the

Everywhere I look at home. I have a beautiful view." she steiner

What Italy does not own is an

sensteiner's gold and countryman

Armin Zoggeler's bronze in the

the mountains near Bolzano.

mountains.

httle more experienced.

man around the house.

He heard other applause on this day. Koss had turned in a world record on Sunday in the 5,000 meters, which is more his distance. He does not fancy himself as a shortdistance man, but he said he entered the 1,500 because "we have a nice cold war with the Netherlands." In fact, it is a grand tradition of speed skating competition between the two nations. Still, he said, he fully expected Zandstra and Ritsma to beat him Wednes-

But there is no accounting for the good vibrations at work in this tiny country in these glorious 16 days of the XVII Winter Games. This is a grand time for Norway, even if Edvard Munch's "The Scream" was stolen from the National Art Museum last weekend

Nobody was stealing this gold medal from Johann Olav Koss, the pre-med student who is the son of two doctors, whose own surgeon mother removed his pancreas in 1992, before he went on to win a gold medal in the 1.500 at Albertville. Norway is behind this skater. Its sons and daughters packed the bright and joyous Viking Ship on Wednesday, waving flags, chanting, wearing fan-club outfits.

Koss was skating a warmup lap when the first pair was due to start. The crowd cheered him, and he gave a waggle of his hand, telling them to chill out so the other skaters could hear the start. Of course, he was obeyed. This is Norway, where manners still exist.

The native son was skating in the second pair, under the rules of speed skating that get the best performers done early. He lined up. and felt the surge of energy. "I was nervous all day, but I felt better at the start," he said later. "I was able to hit the curves. I was able to relax in the midle and then I really hit it in the last 300 meters."

He was asked if the crowd's roar - a vocal version of the wave had propelled him. Making eye contact with the questioner, he asked politely in English, "Didn't you hear them?" Yes, of course, but what is it like to be on the ice and have the crowd roaring? "They really help you. You say. Oh, this is really going fast.

The crowd roared for his world-

record time, and cheered his vic-tory lap. Then he donned a microphone and power pack and did some commentary for Norwegian radio while he skated another lap. hut he quieted the fans again as his competitors warmed up. Zandstra a 19-year-old American competing in her first Olympics, finished one place behind Myler in 12th.

"I came in hoping for the place behind his world assecond his world assecond behind his world assecond behind his world assecond behind his world assecond behind his world assecond his world assecond his world assecond his world assecond his world as world assecond his world as well as world as well as world as well as well as world as well as well as well as well as well as world as well as she's right."

Bethany Calcaterra-McMahon. went fifth and tore off a 1:52.38. "I came in hoping for a top 12 finish," Calcaterra-McMahon said. times in this new hall only indicate the potential for this sport since it has gone indoors in a few modern 'Next time, I'll be a little older, a arenas in the past decade. It is unclear whether the Ameri-

The Americans skated much later, and finished much slower, than the Norwegian-Dutch rivals David Tamburrino pumped his fist for a personal best of 1:55.78. good enough for a tie for 22d. Brian Wanek was disappointed with his 1:57.09, only 32d. Nathaniel Mills finished in 1:58.43, in 37th place. And K.C. Boutlette - who started speed skating only in November, after taking some time off from inline skating, or rollerblading -finished 39th in 2:00.59.

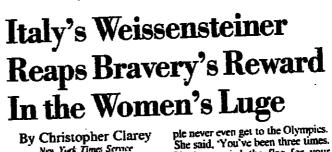
"My first Olympics out of the ay," the 23-year-old Boutiette said, making it sound easy.

It's not even easy at the level of Koss, who doubts he will be competing in 1998. His doctor-parents expect him to get back to his pre-med studies one of these years. This doesn't leave much time for his favorite hobby, listed in the Olym-pic directory as "riding tame elk." Somebody asked Koss about this.

"If you give me a tame elk, I will ride it." Koss said, and nobody doubted him.

There's no sense in doubting Koss during these Games. He skates his signature race, the 10,000 meters, on Sunday, and his two Dutch pals all but awarded him the gold. This is good news for the Olympic Aid charity.

His appeal already struck gold While the three amigos were giving their news conference, the assem bled journalists were passing around a soda cup (biodegradable. you may be sure). The clank of 10kroner coins could be heard throughout the land. When a chamthe difficult athletes to work with on give, you give.



By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service
LILLEHAMMER — The last time an Italian woman won an Olympic gold medal in luge was 1968, and the only reason Erica Lechner took home the title was that officials disqualified the East German winner for illegally heat-

ing the runners of her sled. Twenty-six years later, Gerda Weissensteiner needed no belp from anyone to put her nation back

atop the Olympic podium.

After breaking the track record and recording the fastest times in the first two women's singles runs on Tuesday. Weissensteiner shrugged off a bad night's sleep and dominated the field again, recording the fastest times in

Wednesday's final two runs. The 0.759 of a second that ended up separating her from silver med-alist Susi Erdmann of Germany might not sound like much to a layman without a stopwatch, but in the fast-twitch world of luge, 0.759

qualifies as a rout. "We could all learn from Gerda," said bronze medalist Andrea Tagwerker of Austria. "Maybe if we do, we can make it closer

all-weather luge track, a remarkable state of affairs in light of Weisnext time." Weissensteiner's resounding victory was hardly a bolt from the blue. At the 1992 Winter Olympics, only two months removed from major knee surgery, she finished a remarkable fourth. Last year, she won the world championship in "As soon as I finished fourth in

sensteiner. 25. "I trained every day during the summer. I trained like crazy. Every day in my mind there was just one thing: to go faster and faster so I could win the Olympics. It's the speed that I like." Weissensteiner, who likes to ride motocross bikes and horses when she is not hurtling down icy tracks at 50 mph (80 kph), has a reputa-

tion for taking enormous risks on her sled. "It is difficult for me to watch her sometimes," admitted Brigitte Fink, the technical director of the

Italian team. While most lugers occasionally lift their helmeted heads to sneak a peek at the dangerous icy turns awaiting them and avoid steering blind, Weissensteiner prefers to keep ber head down and minimize

"It takes some courage to do it this way, but we are all working on it." Tagwerker said.

Meanwhile, the American team will have to continue working on winning its first Olympic luge medal Cammy Myler, who finished fifth in 1992 and won the last World Cup race before these games, could do no better than 11th and finished a whopping 2 seconds behind Weissensteiner's aggregate time of 3:15.517. "I was definitely hoping for a

better performance here, but it's all part of sport," said Myler, who plans to undergo shoulder surgery in the offseason and luge on until the next Winter Olympics in 1998. "I talked to my mom on the phone last night. I was very disappointed after my first two runs, and I started to cry. But my morn told me I should think about how many peo-

men's singles on Monday. The Italians also have two doubles teams capable of winning medals later this week "Our federation pays a lot of money for us to train all over the world, except America, which is too far away," said Fink whose charges prepared for these games on the 1992 Olympic track in La Plagne.

France. Some of Italy's success in Lillehammer has been attributed to the hiring of Walter Jentszch, the former head coach of the enormously successful East German luge team. who has worked extensively with Weissensteiner and others as a technical advisor. But Weissensteiner is clearly wary of giving too

much credit to anyone.
"I have several coaches and I need them all because I must be one of

Samaranch Tours Sarajevo In IOC Show of Solidarity

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovi-na — IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch toured war-torn Sarajevo on Wednesday in a show of solidarity with the suffering citizens of the city that staged the 1984 Winter Games. Samaranch stood on the spot

where, 10 years ago, he helped close the Olympics at Zetra stadium. It now looms over hundreds of graves cemetery, formerly a soccer field.

peacekeepers were parked on the officials. spot where Olympic athletes stood at the closing ceremony. The Zetra stadium is now a base for U.N. peacekeepers.

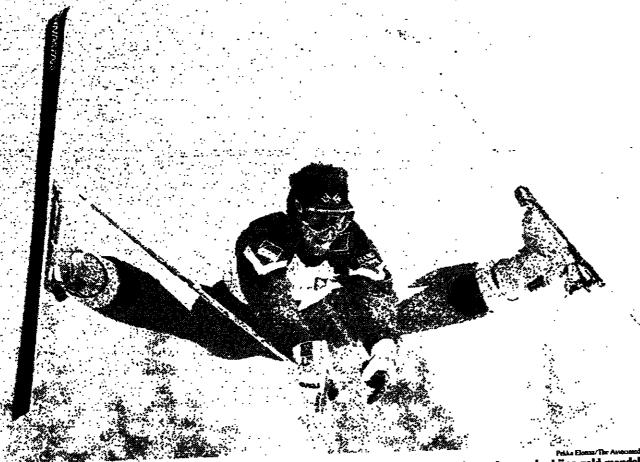
Samaranch said he had a message for the people of Sarajevo.

alone, and that when peace comes we will do our best to help them with the reconstruction of the sports facilities," he said.

"I came from Lillehammer with a message of friendship. I remember the very successful games here maybe we can help them."

Leaving the hombed-out Zetra complex, where figure skaters Jayne Torvill and Christopher in Sarajevo's largest makeshift Dean. Katarina Witt and Scott Hamilton won gold medals, Samar-Armored cars of Malaysian U.N. anch met with Bosnian government

> Wearing a flak jacket but no helmet, he arrived two hours behind schedule due to freezing winter weather that delayed his U.N. flight from the Croatian port of



Jean-Luc Brassard of Canada performing the 'Cossack' jump that helped him

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Compiled in Our Staff From Despatches In her Olympic biography, cross-country skier Vida Venciene of Lithuania lists her favorite food as mother's cookies." her favorite drink as champagne and her favor-

ite music as organ music.

Uros Velepec, a biathlete from Slovenia, on the other hand, lists his savorite sood as spaghetti, favorite drink as "beer, no alcohol" and favorite music as Cher.

As for ski jumper Dionis Vod-nev, a 22-year-old army officer from Kazakhstan, he lists his favorites as Coca-Cola, Michael Jackson

And; in a choice that is not what one might call daring, under favor-ite food, Ruihong Xue, a speed skater from China, lists: "Chinese

• More on food; most restau-rants and bars in the Lillehammer area are respecting the price freeze imposed before the Olympics, but some nightclubs have jacked up eatrance charges.

The state-run price watchdog: which has 15 inspectors for 500 cafes, hotels, bars and restaurants

 And food for thought: Tommy Moe is not only the first U.S. gold medalist in Alpine skiing in a decade; he's the only skier with a fish

on his helmet. One of Moe's sponsors is the state- and federally-funded Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, which gave him \$50,000 last year to promote its products and wear sea food logos on his headgear and turnlenecks while skring. So, in case you were wondering that is an Alaska salmon on Moe's head.

Moe is to have part of the Kvitf-

tion near the foot of the course would be known as the Tommy Moe Channel. Maybe that's where he catches his salmon.

• A lead in his genes: Geir Are Jensen has no need to search for literary inspiration when he files Olympic stories for his newspaper in northern Norway.

He's living in the home of the late Signid Unset, the Nobel Prize-

winning author, in the middle of Olympic Park, and even using Un-Jensen's grandfather was Unser's cousin, and the house is still in the

family.

Jensen has another edge on the competition. Sometimes, he can just sit around the house and wait for the dignitaries to come to him. Many have asked to visit the home, which is unchanged from Unser's

time early this century,
Furthermore, in the room next to Jansen, is Oyvind Bjornson, greatgrandson of Bjorstjerne Bjornson, another Nobel winner who lived in

• The longshot: The number of nations competing in here will rise in the region, said that, apart from the nightclubs, only, two restaurants have raised prices.

nations competing in the will rise to 67 on Sunday when with the arrival of the Mongolian team rants have raised prices.

Bat-Orgil, 24, was told Feb. 4 by

the International Skating Union, while he was training in Germany. that he had failed to qualify. He set off for home in Ulan Basor, then within hours of completing an eight-day rail trip across the frozen-Russian wastelands, he received a fax informing him that, after all, there would be a place for him in the Games. He booked a ticket for Heisinki, and set off again.

• Lillehammer organizers are urging their employees to drive more carefully — 44 officials vehijell Alpine skiing course named af-cles have been damaged in acci-dents on the key made so far, with



ter him following his downing as downing as two people slightly hart:

ART BUCHWALD

Just a Few 00000000s

WASHINGTON — The only difference between the electronic and print media is the 00000000s, because after all they both report the same news stories. The salary differential is becoming wider as the networks make astro-

nomical bids for their stars. At the moment I'm talking about Diane Sawyer whose contract with

ABC is up. Not only are CBS. NBC. ABC and Fox bidding for her services, but the numbers being discussed go as high as ST2 million a year. It's getting worse than baseball salaries.

Buchwald Here's what's being dangled in front of Diane

CBS is offering her her own show following the evening news. NBC says that she can replace Tom Brokaw when he decides to

Fox Television is offering to turn over the entire news department to her, including Demi Moore's make-

ABC's final proposition is to give her her own hour on the QVC shopping channel and let her sell her new line of clothes.

TV is a heady business compared

Let's say that Diane worked for the Washington Bugle, and her contract was coming to an end. This is the way that the negotiations would go.

Diane walks into the editor's of-

fice with her business manager, Louie, who is also her brother-in-

"Diane, your contract is up for renewal. We're offering you \$500 more per year and a higher number in the cloakroom."

French Orchestra Tour

PARIS - The Orchestre National de France is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year with a tour to five countries. The orchestra will perform Friday in London before going to the United States

Louie says. "No way. Diane is a star. The Arlington Herald, the

Times want her," Wait, there's more. If Diane signs with us she will get to cover the courthouse, the city budget and

Chevy Chase Voice and the Pimlico

the snow-removal departments." "Diane wants her own column and she wants to be on Page One every day. The Arlington paper also offered her a parking place with her name on it.

"We have a policy not to put reporter's names on parking spots in case they take a buyout. But we'll give Diane a platinum time card when she punches in for work."

"I don't think you realize what's at stake here. The Pimlico Times is proposing to give Diane a 30 percent discount on all her meals in the cafeteria. We don't want Diane to leave the Bugle, but knocking off 30 percent on meatless lasagna is a

"Diane, we want you and we'll do anything to keep you. What do "I'd like a better chair in front of

my computer. The one I have now ves me backaches. "I'll take it up with the board of

directors. It's not my decision, but I'm certain that they will approve." Diane says, "I don't think that a \$500-a-year increase in my salary is enough. Mary McGrory makes a

"Diane, money isn't everything, Happiness is. And when we want to keep a reporter we make sure that that person is happy. Suppose we let you make personal calls to Mike Nichols from your own phone to let him know that you won't be home in time to make dinner, even though it's against company poli-

"I'd like that, I usually have to use the pay phone on the street corner when I want to call Mike." Diane's manager says, "Let's knock off the garbage and talk about something that really counts
— money. How much money are

we going to get?" We can go to \$800 a year." "Diane's a top reporter. We want

\$900 or we don't sign." This is a dangerous precedent No print journalist has ever gotten a \$900-a-year raise. You'd think that Diane was on television.

For Joseph Heller, It's Finally Catch-23

By Sarah Lyall New York Times Service

TEW YORK - Thirty-three years af-Let completing "Catch-22," the novel whose title became an enduring part of the lexicon and whose bitter satire helped change America's view of war, Joseph Heller has written a sequel that promises to reveal what has become of characters like Yossarian and Milo Minderbinder.

Last week. Heller delivered the completed manuscript of the book, "Closing Time," to his publisher, Simon & Schuster; it should be on sale in the fall.

The new nevel is more a follow-up to "Catch-22" than it is a conventional sequel, Heller said in an interview. It doesn't pick up directly where "Catch-22" left off, somewhere in the Mediterranean in the last months of World War II, but instead is set in New York in the present.

Milo Minderbinder, the calculating mess officer and black-market manipulator, has metamorphosed into a defense contractor and megamogul who has a building named after him at Rockefeller Center.

Yossarian, the cynical bombardier who spent World War II trying to get out of flying any more missions, has married twice, worked as a teacher, an advertising executive and a failed screenwriter, and finally become a business and public relations consultant.

"The book and its title come directly from my stage in my career and my stage in life," said Heller, speaking by telephone from his house in East Hampton, New York. "It occurred to me that it might be a good idea to write about some of the characters of 'Catch-22,' blend them in with a number of new characters and infuse it with my new experiences since World War IL"

It is highly unusual for an author, after so many years, to write a sequel to a novel that has become an undisputed classic. Heller's editor. Michael Korda, said he was opposed to that sort of thing. "I'm against exploitational sequels where you say. Let's hire somebody to write a book saying what happens to Natasha after War and Peace." But this is obviously different. And it's an autobiographical continuation. Just the way that Yossarian was recognizably Joe Heller in 'Catch-22,' Yossarian is recogniz-

ably Joe Heller today." Of course, as much as Heller might deny it, the success of "Catch-22" puts an ex-traordinary burden on this new book. For one thing, readers might have their own ideas about the characters' future - or they might prefer them the way they were before, frozen in time and place.

"There's a vast group of people of all ages for whom 'Catch-22' is one of the most significant books of their lives, and they're going to be very interested in how Joe has dealt with his characters," said



Joseph Heller says he wanted to write about some of the characters of "Catch-22" and infuse it with his postwar experiences.

Robert Gottlieb, the former editor in chief of Alfred A. Knopf, who, as a young editor at Simon & Schuster in 1961, edited

To Gottlieb and Korda, the book represented a generational changing of the guard. Originally called "Catch-18" (the name was changed, Gottlieb said, because Leon Uris was publishing a book called "Mila 18" that year), the book separated the older editors from the younger ones at the publisher - and, to some extent, the older readers from the younger readers.

"It put down the conventional view of war," Korda said. "It represented for critics and reviewers and the public a passage to a much more radical view of the second world war, and in a sense that presaged people's opinions about Vietnam."

Although "Catch-22" never made it

onto the New York Times best-seller list, it has sold more than 10 million copies in paperback and hardcover since it was published. Simon & Sold to the sold t ed, Simon & Schuster said.

The book's title also became synonymous with Mobius-strip government regulation, bureaucracy so convoluted as to be self-contradictory.

The "Catch-22" in the book refers to the

Air Force's policy of exempting fighter pilots from work on medical grounds. Pilots could be exempted if they pleaded insanity, but anyone who wanted to avoid combat duty must have been sane: Ergo,

Yossarian had to keep flying. Heller said that "Closing Time" referred to the passing of an era, the dying off of a whole generation of World War II veterans, as well as the end of a century

"It's a very apt title for me and for the

characters in the book," said Heller, who will be 71 in May. He said he had been in fine health since recovering several years ago from Guillain-Barré syndrome, a neurological disorder. (He chronicled his struggles with the illness in "No Laughing struggles with the illness in "No Langhing Matter," which he wrote with his friend

Speed Vogel). The pressure on this novel was to write one that would undoubtedly relate to 'Catch-22' without being a copy of it," he

Korda, who has helped Heller slash and trim a 1,100-page manuscript to a more manageable one of 600-plus pages, said that the new novel came at a crucial point in Heller's career.

"It's a book that he's been waiting to write for many years," he said. "It's clearly a book that he couldn't have written until he reached a certain age."

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Jary in 'Dangerous' Suit Clears Michael Jackson

A jury has ruled that Michael Jackson did not steal the hit song "Dangerous" from Deaver song-writer Crystal Cartier, who had sued him for copyright infringe-ment Jackson testified Monday and sang part of "Dangerous" from the witness stand to illustrate how he created the song."

The Bee Gees canceled a Euro-pean tour scheduled for April after singer Berry Clibb was diagnosed as having beart problems, a spokesman for the pop group said. The exact nature or seriousness of Gibb's complaint will not be known until the results of tests in Miami are revealed.

"Schindler's List," Steven Spielberg's acclaimed Holocaust drama ied the nominations from the British Academy of Film and Television Arts with 13. The winners will be announced April 24 in London.

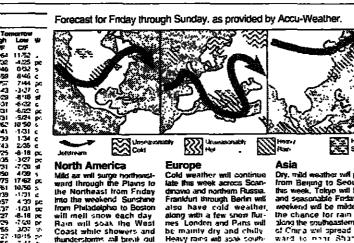
Jerry Garcia, 51, lead guitarist for the Grateful Dead, married Deborah Koons, a California filmmaker in her 40s, on Valentine's Day in Sausalito, California, his publicist said. There was no rock music at the private ceremony. Instead, musicians performed a 12thcentury Gregorian piece.

An intersection in the East Village is getting a new name in honor of Bill Graham, the late impresario who for 25 years was a central fig-ure in the world of rock 'n roll. The site was the location of the Fillmore East, the theater where in the late 1960s fans packed in to hear bands such as The Who, the Grateful Dead. The Doors and the Allman Brothers. Graham was killed in 1991 in a helicopter crash at the age

Actress Meg Ryan was presented with Harvard University's annual Hasty Pudding award. "I'm flat-tered, I think," said Ryan. "Some-day I hope somebody tells me ex-actly what I did to descree this."

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